

THE AMERICAN

VOL. VI.—NO. 141.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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JANUARY 1st, 1883.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1st, 1883, - - - - \$45,130,006 86

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums,	\$9,604,788 38
Less deferred premiums January 1st, 1882,	452,161 00—\$9,152,627 38
Interest and rents (including realized gains on real estate sold),	3,089,273 21
Less interest accrued January 1st, 1882,	291,254 80—2,798,018 41—\$11,950,643 79
	\$67,080,652 65

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including reversionary additions to same,	\$1,955,292 00
Endowments matured and discounted, including reversionary additions to same,	427,258 95
Annuities, dividends, and returned premiums on cancelled policies,	3,827,758 76
Total paid policy-holders,	\$6,210,309 71
Taxes and reinsurances,	234,678 27
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees,	1,332,038 38
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.,	385,111 18—\$8,162,137 54
	\$48,918,516 11

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand and in transit (since received),	\$1,276,099 67
Invested in United States, New York City and other stocks (market value),	\$19,953,956 52 18,072,074 81
Real Estate,	4,133,005 13
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$17,950,000 00 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security),	19,306,940 16
Temporary loans (secured by stocks, market value, \$5,191,139 50),	4,313,000 00
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to \$2,690,961),	494,032 23
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1st, 1883,	540,555 91
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection,	394,395 19
Agents' balances,	62,424 95
Accrued interest on investments, January 1st, 1883,	326,000 06—\$48,913,515 11
Excess of market value of securities over cost,	1,861,861 71

*A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

CASH ASSETS, January 1st, 1883, - - - - \$50,800,396 82

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1st, 1883,	\$351,451 21
Reported losses, awaiting proof, etc.,	138,970 23
Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented),	53,350 43
Annuities, due and unpaid (uncalled for),	6,225 86
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent., Carlyle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent., Carlyle net premium,	43,774,408 78
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, January 1st, 1882, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class,	\$2,054,244 03
Addition to the Fund during 1882, for surplus and matured reserves,	1,109,966 00
	\$3,164,210 03
DEDUCT.—	
Returned to Tontine policy-holders during the year on matured Tontines,	1,072,837 87
Balance of Tontine Fund, January 1st, 1883,	2,091,372 16
Reserved for premiums paid in advance,	35,782 36
	\$45,851,555 03

Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent., - - - - \$4,948,841 79

Surplus by the New York State Standard at 4½ per cent., estimated at - \$10,000,000 00

From the undivided surplus of \$4,948,841 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

During the year 12,178 policies have been issued, insuring \$41,325,550.

Number of	Jan. 1st, 1879, 45,405	Amount	Jan. 1st, 1879, \$125,232,144	Death	1878, \$1,687,676	Income	1878, \$1,948,665	Divisible	Jan. 1st, 1879, \$2,811,436
Policies	Jan. 1st, 1880, 45,705		Jan. 1st, 1880, 127,417,763	Claims	1879, 1,562,854	from	1879, 2,033,650	Surplus at	Jan. 1st, 1880, 3,120,371
	Jan. 1st, 1881, 48,548		Jan. 1st, 1881, 135,726,916		1880, 1,731,721		1880, 2,317,839		Jan. 1st, 1881, 4,295,096
	Jan. 1st, 1882, 53,027	at risk.	Jan. 1st, 1882, 151,760,824		1881, 2,013,203		1881, 2,432,654		Jan. 1st, 1882, 4,827,036
in force.	Jan. 1st, 1883, 60,150		Jan. 1st, 1883, 171,415,097	paid.	1882, 1,955,292	Interest.	1882, 2,798,018	4 per cent.	Jan. 1st, 1883, 4,948,841

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THE AMERICAN

VOL. VI.—NO. 141.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

OUR American policy with regard to the public domain is one which excites the dissent of the advocates of the nationalization of land. Indeed, it is simply the denationalization of the land. Finding ourselves possessed of a great area of good soil, we are taking measures to bestow it in fee simple upon actual settlers, and upon railroad corporations, who will secure us such settlers directly or indirectly. Exclusive of Alaska, the country contains 1,900,800,000 acres, of which 542,028,273 are taken up in farms, while 1,270,000,000 are still in the hands of the Government. But of this amount a very large quantity, modestly estimated at three hundred million acres, is incapable of cultivation, and another very large quantity has been voted to the railroads, and, although much of it is not yet patented, it is open to their claims as fast as they construct their roads. Since 1851, when the first railroad grant was made, Congress has voted five times the area of the British Islands to corporations of this class. At the present rate of alienation, it would take sixty years to convert the public domain into private property.

We have no doubt that the country is pursuing the best policy in thus converting this public property into private. The European settlement of this continent has enjoyed the measure of success it has had, because of the stimulus to enterprise furnished by the desire of individuals to better their condition. American colonization from Europe was delayed providentially until land communism had disappeared practically from Western Europe; and the colonists, so far from imitating the land communism they found everywhere in America, seem not even to have understood its nature. Fortunately, there were no theorists at hand to teach them that the barbarism of Aztec or Algonquin methods was better than those civilized modes of land tenure to which Europe had attained through ages of confusion and suffering.

In the denationalization of the public domain, some pains should be taken to secure those results which will best promote the national welfare. America is a country of neither very large nor very small farms. The average area is a little over one hundred and thirty-three acres. The pre-emption law of 1841 gave to actual settlers one hundred and sixty acres of land at one dollar and a quarter an acre. The homestead law of 1862 gave an equal amount to actual settlers, on the payment of certain trifling fees. The object of each law was to keep land out of the hands of speculators and corporations, to secure a farming population in *bonâ fide* possession, and to continue the multiplication of farms of moderate size. These objects have been secured in the main. Five million people have been settled in the West under the homestead law. But in some respects these laws have been evaded or abused to a purpose exactly the opposite of what was intended. The huge bonanza farms of Dakota, and the disproportion of actual settlers in that State to the number and extent of the land claims, are evidence of this. Especially the pre-emption law has been abused to secure lands to persons who are not actual settlers, but merely the agents for greedy corporations. In some cases, the crew of a steamboat have been landed to enter pre-emption claims to lands which they never saw again, but which by their act became the property of companies which have merely technical rights to them. In one case, more recently exposed, a Southern organization carried a company of forty ignorant negroes from St. Louis, who put up mean and windowless shanties, and entered claims to the lands by false affidavits.

These abuses should be prevented by the repeal of the pre-emption law, itself. All the good that law was meant to effect is embraced in the homestead law, while it is much more open to abuses than the latter. Besides this repeal, there should be some restrictions upon the amount of lands to which individual owners can acquire a title within a hundred

years after sale by the Government, and a law requiring corporations to sell at a reasonable rate to actual settlers lands not required for the exercise of their franchises. And, lastly, the outstanding grants to railroads should be subjected to a vigorous scrutiny, most of them declared forfeit, and the conditions defined strictly for the remainder. This subject and the repeal of the pre-emption law are matters which were before the last Congress, but were not acted upon.

OUR Democratic friends continue to enliven the dull season in politics. The struggle between Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. RANDALL for the Speakership proceeds with vigor. Mr. RANDALL's friends have opened their headquarters in Washington, and are confident of success. To make up for the diversion in the North effected by Mr. Cox's candidacy, it is said that the Democrats of Tennessee mean to support Mr. RANDALL, because they think his policy the better of the two. We should advise these gentlemen to find out whether Mr. RANDALL has any policy, and, if so, what it is. A nominal Protectionist, who traded the Committee of Ways and Means to the Free Traders in exchange for the New York vote, and who did his utmost to secure the passage of the WOOD tariff bill, is not the kind of a man in whom we should repose implicit confidence. Nothing, indeed, is certain about Mr. RANDALL, except that he will have made, before the first Monday in December, every bargain that will bring him votes, and that no belief in Protection or in anything else will prevent his carrying out these bargains, in case of his election. That is the point where he sticks; he keeps his word.

It is impossible to believe that Mr. RANDALL is flying at no higher game than the Speakership. Indeed, it is no secret that he regards that position as merely the vestibule to the White House. If he can rally support enough to defeat Mr. CARLISLE next December, he will use the Speakership to organize and extend his following, with a view to the nomination for the Presidency. All that the cleverest management can do in either matter, will be done, and his success is not impossible. It is not our affair, and we should not relish the election of Mr. CARLISLE to the Speakership; but we shall extract no consolation from the re-election of Mr. RANDALL to that position.

To supply the want of any definite party policy, the Democratic leaders have fallen into the habit of holding Jeffersonian and Jacksonian birthday parties, at which superb generalities may be uttered at small cost. The last of these was given on the 13th inst., the anniversary of the birth of the "Sage of Monticello," by the Iroquois Club of Chicago, to Mr. BAYARD, Mr. HURLBERT of *The World*, and other gentlemen. This club undertakes to represent and lead the opinion of the party in the West, and if we may judge by the amount of preliminary advertising the dinner was meant to be a very important affair. The speeches hardly bore out the expectations. Mr. BAYARD was the principal orator, and he worked hard to show the listening public that the Democratic party had some other mission than to take a turn when the country grew tired of Republican misconduct and wanted a change. He made but two points, the first being the necessity of a return to the ideas of Federal and State relations which existed in the days of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and the second the farther revision of the tariff in the direction of revenue duties.

Mr. BAYARD is a man for whom we have respect; but he wrote himself down a *doctrinaire* when he made that speech. The deluge lies between us and THOMAS JEFFERSON. A consciousness of national existence and vocation has been awakened in the American people, such as nobody dreamed of in 1800. And Mr. BAYARD's safety in his Jeffersonianism is precisely in that his happy vagueness makes him unintelligible to the average American. If ever the Democrats of the West

knew what he was driving at, and appreciated the meaning of "the doctrines of '98," Mr. BAYARD might retire from the political field. This Jeffersonian bubble will float along for a while, until somebody takes the trouble to tell the American people what "the doctrines of '98" mean; and then the end will come.

Mr. HURLBERT and other speakers emphasized "tariff for revenue only;" but Mr. CARTER HARRISON, who has just been re-elected Mayor of Chicago, made the speech of the evening. Mr. HARRISON is a man of whom the Democrats are not proud, although they are willing enough to hurrah over his success. They put him at the end of the programme, so that he got on his feet about two o'clock, A. M. But he managed to tell the Club and its guests some plain truths. He said:

"You may put a revenue plank in your next resolutions. You will split the Democratic party. Free Trade was Democracy once; Free Trade was not Democracy at another time; Free Trade is not Democracy to-day. In a part of Indiana, they tell you: 'Give us protection to home industry;' and Mr. HURLBERT, himself, says a tariff for revenue brings incidentally protection. Why talk of it, then? You may win on a new doctrine, on a principle of that sort, when the finances are in a bad condition, when labor is not winning a proper reward; but you cannot bring on a change of that sort when a country is prosperous. You cannot change a policy of government which is fixed for the minds of the people, when the people have living wages and are working every day for wages. Protection is a monster. Free Trade is a thing for doctrinal people, who have been educated up to it. It was a good thing, twenty years ago, when we held the power of the Administration in Washington; but take that as your plank, and you do not win from the Republican party a single one of its adherents. You will drive thousands of our own people from our ranks, and you will probably have a Presidential candidate writing a letter at the wrong moment that kills your platform."

As might be supposed, this speech by the irrepressible "bad boy" of the party was not received with enthusiasm. Mr. BAYARD hid his face in his hands; Mr. HURLBERT "wanted to sink through the platform." Some turned their backs on the speaker, and some engaged in a whispered conference. All this emotion was because every man present felt that Mr. HARRISON had got down to the hard rock of fact; and fact is apt to prove the skeleton in the feast at a Jeffersonian banquet.

It is pretty well settled that the winter wheat crop of the great interior States is in a condition decidedly inferior to that of last year, and that the falling off is likely to be nearly or quite twenty per cent. This estimate of diminution, however, is in the rate of yield; it does not actually relate to the aggregate crop, since the acreage may be greater than that of 1882. It is further to be considered that last year's crop was very large, and that a considerable part of it remains unsold. On the top of this, it is substantially certain that the area of spring wheat planted will be much increased, and that the greater yield from this may be expected to partly fill the place of the winter wheat deficit. Altogether, the present outlook is that there will be plenty of wheat, this year, and a salable surplus, when the last year's remainder is considered, quite as great as that which we had in September, 1882. But it must be remarked that the harvests of the great wheat States are yet many weeks off, and that in the meantime numerous dangers are to be encountered. The injury of the winter is one only, though a very important one, in the list.

THE first ship-loads of assisted immigrants from the famine-stricken districts of Ireland have arrived in this port and in Boston. The people are evidently of the poorest class of farmers, disheartened by cultivating the barren soil of the West Coast under its unpropitious sky. That that coast is overpopulated, overtaxed, overburdened with rent, nobody will deny. At times, however, the enemies of the Irish people manage to confuse the public of other countries by taking this exceptional and not extensive region as a specimen of the whole island.

As these new immigrants have been furnished with small sums to enable them to make their way from our seaboard, they are not technically paupers. At the same time, they are so nearly paupers that their deportation to our shores brings the Irish question directly within the range of diplomatic action, and justifies a protest from our Government against the policy which has stripped the island of every industry but farming, and thus has made every year of bad crops a year of famine and of international appeals for help. Some weeks ago, a Vienna newspaper said that the time had come for the great powers to treat

the Irish difficulty as a European question. But America has more right and interest to regard it as a matter of international concern than has any other country in the world.

THE bill to repeal what is known as the "Recorder Act of 1878," has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, after a prolonged contest in the Senate, in which most of the Republican Senators chose to put themselves on the wrong side of the question, and to oppose with much persistence and equal folly a measure of betterment that was obviously demanded, both by public opinion and the public interests. As has heretofore been explained in THE AMERICAN, the Act of 1878 made the Recorder of Philadelphia an assessor and collector of mercantile taxes, with very excessive remuneration in fees; and both on account of the nature of the job, itself, and of the manner in which it was accomplished, there has always been a strong feeling against it. The repeal now is a step in the right direction, and all the functions which the Recorder has had can be as well or better performed, at much less public cost, by some of the officials already existing.

The fatuity with which the body of Republican Senators chose to array themselves against this reform, as they had already done in three or four other important instances, illustrates the inability of the Stalwart managers to comprehend that there is any need for a change of policy. It is like the Hubbellism of 1882, persisting in an attempt to browbeat public sentiment and "face down" the plainly expressed purposes of the people. And it will come, of course, to the same end. Most of the Republican Senators at Harrisburg, who have been voting, day in and day out, in the old, purblind fashion, are at the end of their careers in that body. They do not represent the body of the party; nor do they understand that it can regain and command its old supremacy in Pennsylvania only by showing an intelligent, steady and honest devotion to real measures of reform.

FORTUNATELY, a better work is done for the public, and a better showing is made for the Republican party, by the smaller body of Senators who have the courage of their convictions, and who appreciate the necessity of response to the demands of the time. Mr. STEWART, Mr. LEE, Mr. MACFARLANE, Mr. EMERY and Mr. AGNEW, with occasional help from two or three others, have been able to direct the course of legislation on many important questions, and to give it a better direction than it would have had, either from the hands of the Democratic leaders or of the faction of Stalwarts. To these gentlemen the party owes much. They have proved that it can and does put at the front men with something more of sense and conscience than the devoted followers of "machine" politics and the abject followers of "boss" rule. They have made a record which Republicans are fortunate in possessing, in order to prove that there is no need of putting the control of the State into Democratic hands, in order to effect the reformation of abuses. Without them, it would have been impracticable to deny that Governor PATTISON and his party friends presented the most hopeful possibilities of the future to the people of the State, as to the management of its local affairs.

A PENNSYLVANIA educational writer takes exception to our contention that study should be confined to school hours. Perhaps our statement of the case was rather too sweeping; in the main, it was right. A writer who evidently speaks from experience puts the case very judiciously in the *Boston Advertiser*:

"It is the work out of school, rather than the work in school, that is objectionable. Most children under twelve should have no tasks at home. A little easy memorizing, that may take twenty or thirty minutes; a bit of interesting investigation or experiment; something that shall seem like play rather than work; this is as much as ought to be put upon any child of this age as extra work. From twelve to fifteen, light home tasks may well be given to all but the least vigorous; but the tasks should be such that only the slowest students will have to study on them more than an hour, and this limit of time should be set for all. At sixteen, children of settled vigor may begin doing harder work out of school,—work that may sometimes occupy an hour and a half, or even more. But children of this age should be watched with especial care; they are ambitious; they feel that their school days are nearly over, and they are becoming so mature that they see more and more clearly the meaning and value of their studies, and so are prone to spend too much time over the studies, themselves, and the reading the studies suggest."

THE Governor of Massachusetts has written a letter, explaining why he is not a candidate for the Presidency. With that nice regard for his native Commonwealth which has characterized his recent utterances, he attributes his unavailability to his having spent his life in Massachusetts, which is, in his view, a corner of the country out of sight of the nation at large. We presume it is not more remote than Maine, which has produced a Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE; nor New Hampshire, which once had a FRANKLIN PIERCE and gave Massachusetts a DANIEL WEBSTER; nor Vermont, which may see itself represented in the White House by Mr. EDMUNDS. One Southern newspaper remarks that if it were a choice between Mr. BUTLER and Mr. EDMUNDS, the latter would get more votes in the South.

THE reports of the Dominion census fully justify the claims of the Protectionists that the new tariff would lift Canada out of the slough of industrial uniformity, and would secure for her people that diversification of employment which is the first condition of economic progress. It shows that the amount of capital invested in Canadian industries had more than doubled since 1870, and that the value of the products had increased thirty-five per cent. The number of persons employed had increased to one hundred and fifty-eight thousand, and the average of wages had risen to three hundred and fifty dollars a year.

THE tendency of the English Tories to a return to the policy of Protection grows more marked with every year. Mr. JAMES LOWTHER, the Cumberland Tory who was Irish Secretary in Lord BEACONSFIELD'S Cabinet, declares that nothing but a restoration of the duties on wheat can prevent English farmers from being ruined by foreign competition. He thinks that the manufacturing classes will soon be ready to help to restore those duties, as a retaliation upon the rest of the world for shutting out British manufactures. Lord SALISBURY, in a recent speech at Birmingham, declared that he was a Free Trader, not on high *à priori* grounds, but on those of expediency simply; that he had the national interest more at heart than any formulas or doctrines which interfere with that interest; and that he was ready to reopen the whole question, if he saw sufficient reason. He declared that the hopes which had led to the adoption of Free Trade in 1847 had been disappointed, and that, if England could have foreseen what was to come, the agitation by Mr. COBDEN and the League would have failed. "Free Trade does not seem to gain ground among the nations of the world. On the contrary, it is what a gentleman behind me calls: 'No Trade.' In proportion as we increase our fervor for Free Trade, other nations seem to increase their fervor for Protection. Both Germany and France are distinctly more Protectionist than they were ten years ago. What the effect is of the American tariff, I confess I find some difficulty in understanding. Everybody is of a different opinion. My own opinion is, that, as regards the industry promoted by this town, the tariff is even more Protectionist than the one which preceded it. Our colonies—certainly, Canada and Victoria,—are more Protectionist than they used to be. It is evident that the doctrine of Free Trade, which it was thought in 1846 would convert the world by sheer force of logic and reasoning, does not commend itself to other nations."

Two of the Dublin "Invincibles," BRADY and CURLEY, have been found guilty of the murder of Lord CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE. No other verdict was possible. The only defence was the attempt in each case to prove an *alibi* at the hour of the murder. But, when evidence was produced that CURLEY was in two other and different places at that hour, the *alibi* business was clearly overdone, and the jury was justified in paying no attention to it. Had CAREY'S testimony not been sustained by that of persons outside the conspiracy, there might have been a way of escape. But, as matters stood, the confirmatory evidence was clear and sufficient, though not abundant.

That the sympathies of a large body of the Irish people are with the "Invincibles," is but too painfully evident. The verdicts of guilty have been received with every token of popular disapproval. The jurymen have been threatened for what was the discharge of a plain duty. And no Irish paper in sympathy with the popular cause has admitted the force of the overwhelming evidence against these prisoners. This is one of the weaknesses of the Irish character,—their lack of seriousness and veracity in dealing with proven facts. They will persist

in treating whatever they do not wish to believe as though it were not true, however strong the evidence.

THE speeches of Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, were quite different from the usual type of such speeches, as Mr. BRIGHT differs from the men who generally have filled this office. He is a politician, and nothing else; and he talked politics only. His references to the Anglo-Indian Empire were the most striking of his utterances. Like Mr. COBDEN, he always regarded the English conquest of India as the grossest of blunders. He sees that whatever England does in India to awaken the intelligence of the natives only serves to awaken also their determination not to put up with a foreign rule. He foresees the day when the Englishman will leave India, "bag and baggage;" and he prefers that he should go out peacefully, with dignity and with some claim to native gratitude, rather than in a storm of war and hatred.

Mr. BRIGHT is quite right; but rather wonderful is his inability to see how exactly all this fits the case of Ireland.

FOR once in recent years, Prince BISMARCK celebrated a peaceful birthday. The sensation does not seem to have been pleasant, for he took an early occasion to stir up all the hornets' nests by getting the Emperor to send a special and urgent message to the *Reichstag*, urging the passage of the law enacting universal and compulsory insurance for German workingmen. With this pet measure the Liberals of all sorts cannot reconcile themselves. They see in it a violation of their fundamental principle in politics,—that the individual must provide for his own welfare, without any paternal help from the Government. They foresee a great series of disappointments from the measure for the working classes, as employers will be forced to lower wages already scanty enough, if they must pay insurance for every man who receives less than a specified salary. Indeed, the only practical system of insurance for workmen is serfage, or such a community in possession as keeps the peasantry of Russia poor, hopeless and discontented. But the German Liberals are not united enough to offer any effective resistance; so the Emperor and his Chancellor probably will get their whistle; but they may find it a very dear one.

ENGLAND is negotiating with China for a new commercial treaty. A member of the British Parliament, evidently not an admirer of the opium traffic, moved that in these negotiations China's right to prohibit or tax any import at her pleasure be conceded her. To this the Ministry at once took exception, as it would "tie their hands" in the negotiations. This is how England adjusts her commercial relations with countries like China and Japan, who are too weak to resist her dictation. It is impossible to avoid the inference that she would do the same to France, Germany, Spain and the United States, if she had the power. It is her conduct to such countries as China that excites suspicion of her good faith everywhere:

"They who make black slaves of others
Want to make white slaves of you."

[See "News Summary," page 28.]

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

STALWARTISM is trying to give a reason for itself. It pleads that its political methods are those of the heroic days of the Republican party. In the Administration of President LINCOLN, every official of the national Government was expected and required to use his personal and official influence for the benefit of the party, and every one of those office-holders was assessed to pay the party's expenses. The demand for reform in these matters is an aspersion upon the memory of LINCOLN, STANTON, ANDREWS, MORGAN and MORTON, and the other leaders who carried the party and the nation through four years of battle for national existence.

There is some force in this plea; but, after all, it is mistaken in substance. It must be remembered that what a people will tolerate in a time of war for national existence, it will not put up with when the struggle is over. Up to the time of the defeat of Mr. JOHNSON'S policy of reconstruction, the country was very tolerant of Republican shortcomings, just as it had borne with Mr. SEWARD'S little bell, with the

trial of civilians by courts-martial, and with other things thought necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war. It was willing even to concede a large measure of discretion as to what was or was not necessary. But during Mr. GRANT's first Administration a critical spirit began to manifest itself. It was seen first in the limited class of *doctrinaire* politicians, whose mental constitution inclined them to be fastidious and critical. The politicians hoped it would be confined to them; for they knew that if it did they had nothing to fear. But they have not been able to draw a *cordon sanitaire* which shall limit the infection. It has spread until it has enlisted a powerful minority, which has revolted, first on local and then on State and Congressional issues, and which now threatens the success of the party in a Presidential election. Notice has been served distinctly that the name, "Republican," no longer covers a multitude of political sins, and that a Republican party which does not move onward to effect the reform of our political system, cannot command the suffrages of a majority of the American people. Time was when anything was pardoned to a man, if he were "a good Republican." A time of scrutiny and of questioning has taken its place, and those who cannot discern the signs of the times, will find their appeals to the party's record out of date.

To live, the Republican party must be true to its vocation as the party of moral initiative. In its very inception, it enlisted too much of the salt of the earth ever to find quiet in a policy that does not promise reform. Not all, but nearly all, the idealizing elements of our population enlisted under its banner and acquired the right to a voice in its management. As a matter of course, the actual management fell very largely to men of some experience in politics, who for once aimed at the same ends as the idealists. But, since the issue of slavery and emancipation has passed out of practical politics, a dualism between the two elements has shown itself. The people who are contented to run the party for the party's benefit, and to rest its claims upon the record it has made, have one view of what should be done. The people who regard parties as no more than instruments for national benefit, and who tolerate them only so long as they are pressing on to some unattained good, have quite another view. Thus far, the former have had the control in most cases, and have not made a good use of it. Now, it is evident, the latter element is finding a hearing with so many within the party that it is become quite strong enough to prevent party success, if not to control party policy. And unless the believers in practical politics are ready to accept defeat, through their devotion to what they think practical, they must come to terms with these new forces. They must recognize the fact, sooner or later, that nothing is more practical than the people's convictions about right and wrong, and nothing more foolish than to run one's head against a moral conviction. This is the issue between Stalwart and Independent, divested of all its merely personal bearings.

Unfortunately, the Stalwarts show a great inability to divest the problem of its personal elements. They see fit to regard it as a struggle for party control in which their personal pride is enlisted, and they will yield nothing. This is the only construction we can place upon their distinct refusal to take the initiative since the election of November last. They have gone on treating the Independents as a separate party, with whom they have to reckon as though they were organized for a permanent separation, rather than for a temporary protest. Their own common sense must tell them that the Stalwarts themselves have to determine which shape the Independent movement will take, and that even indifference and neglect must result in permanent alienation of forces. At Washington, at Harrisburg, at Albany, at Lansing,—at every political centre where this issue is presented,—the line taken by the Stalwarts has been the same. As a consequence, the internal condition of the Republican party is not a whit better than it was last November; and unless the Stalwarts have adopted Mr. *Micawber's* policy, and are waiting for something to turn up, they are making a record which is foolish to the last degree.

The question at issue, let it be noted, is not one of office and patronage, in the sense that the Independents want Mr. ARTHUR to divide with them the political appointments by which he has strengthened the hands of Mr. CAMERON and such as he. What they ask is that he shall cease making removals in order to effect political appointments of any sort, and that the use of patronage for the promotion of partisan and

factional ends shall cease. Yet in one sense it is a question of office. A reconstruction of the Cabinet is known to be inevitable. Some of its members have proved quite incompetent for their work; others make no secret of their distaste for the duties they have undertaken. Now Cabinet offices are political in a sense which is true of no others. The selection of members of the Cabinet is the surest indication of the President's general policy. Mr. ARTHUR did right to fill his Cabinet with Stalwarts only; and if he has learned nothing in the meantime he must continue to do so. If it be otherwise, the time has come for him to indicate in this public way that he recognizes his relations and his obligations to the whole party, and that he is ready to listen to those who insist that it has other duties before it than it has undertaken as yet.

THE PERSISTENCY OF HUBBELLISM.

MR. COOPER, the chairman of the Republican Committee of Pennsylvania, who conducted the campaign for the BEAVER ticket of 1882, has been desperately resisting the passage through the State Senate of a number of measures which were plainly indicated in the vote of November last as demands made by the people, and which are generally regarded, we may add, as real measures of reform. One of these was the repeal of the Act of 1878, which created additional duties, with excessive compensation, for the Recorder of Philadelphia; and against this repeal Mr. COOPER, with the incumbent of the place at his elbow to aid, prompt and advise, found it practicable, during many sessions of the Senate, to organize such a force of Republican Senators as impeded for a long time the passage of the needed measure.

As we have elsewhere observed, this was ill service to the Republican party. It is simply putting it, so far as the act is representative of the party, on the wrong side of vital questions. The Recorder's Office has been an offence from the beginning; and it was not only useless, as the event proves, but it was unwise, even in the narrowest political sense, to set the Republicans of the Senate in line for its further support. But still more serious than this blunder is the appearance in it of a purpose to persist in the Bourbonism that has led to Republican disaster in the past. Mr. COOPER, as we have mentioned, is the chief of the "regular" Republican organization in Pennsylvania. Has he learned nothing within the last twelvemonth? Does he think it just as safe, and sensible, and appropriate, now, to antagonize the movement for the correction of the abuses that had fastened upon the Republican administration of the State and nation, as he thought it a year ago?

That these questions should not be hastily answered in the negative, may appear from various sources. Mr. COOPER, in his final speech resisting the passage of the repeal bill, and struggling to save Mr. LANE, the Recorder, with his fees, his patronage, and his political influence, cried out against what he called the submission of the Legislature to "the maddest demands of the hour." This was an impassioned phrase, and struck out, doubtless, in the heat of chagrin at the impossibility of longer maintaining the fat Recordership; but none the less it expresses the actual feeling of that body of men who have unfortunately been allowed to create and control the Republican "machine" in Pennsylvania. To them, propositions of wholesome change are "the maddest demands of the hour." It is "madness," indeed, to disturb Mr. LANE, whose place yields him fatness, and whose influence is devotedly used for the running of the "machine," which to the view of the Hubbellite partisan is the beginning and ending of "American politics." It is, indeed, a special and particular "madness" that there should be any such demand for betterment at all. It seems to the Hubbellite that to think of reform is folly, so long as you and your friends are enjoying the fruits of the abuse; while to formulate a proposition of reform which deprives you of them is such a manifestation of weakness as must be only temporary,—only something "of the hour."

In all history, those who upheld and profited by abuses have been thus purblind. They could not see, when they were attacked, that the assault was anything but a mad demand, born of "the hour." To their view, abuse must be perennial and reform ephemeral. And of such a school are the Hubbellite sort of Republican managers. They stand resisting, where they should not only yield, but yield cheerfully. They permit the initiative of wholesome changes to go to their opponents; and then, instead of securing at least a part of the credit for the reform

by joining in it, they put themselves still further in the wrong by the use of all their powers to prevent it.

Does the Republican party in Pennsylvania understand where this sort of direction will land it? Do the voters who supported General GARFIELD in 1880, nearly half a million strong, consent that they shall be placed on the wrong side of every movement for reform? They will recall, doubtless, the situation of the Democratic party in BUCHANAN's time, when it carried the abuses, and was attacked for them, and defended them, and went down under the load. They may believe—they may have good reason for believing,—that the Republican party is better fitted to accomplish the just, reasonable and salutary reformation of what is wrong in the public administration, and more likely, as a rule, to undertake the work; but how can they find support for such a view, and how can they effectively maintain it, if the men who organize the party and give it direction are to go on proving that it is now the obstacle to all reform, and not a friend to it, at all? What sort of argument do they expect to make in the political canvass that is approaching, with no better record than that which is formed by the Recordership contest, and with the chairman of the "regular" committee organizing against every progressive measure?

It is quite time for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to think and act for themselves,—to show that their own wisdom is greater than that of the "machine." They have carried it on their necks long and patiently. They have fallen under its weight at least once, and fallen heavily. Do they hope to shake it off and rise again, or not?

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE statement from the Treasury Department, of immigration during the month of March, 1883, shows that there were 38,730 arrivals, as against 65,234 during March, 1882. The very large falling off is divided up amongst all the different countries from which people come to us, but the Italian immigration shows the least decline; it was 4,213 in March of last year, and is 3,365 in the month just reported. The German immigration for the month is 14,759, and the Irish 2,518, the latter being actually less than that from England and Wales, which reaches 3,286.

In connection with the statistics of immigration proper, the figures showing the movements of travellers are interesting. Thus, during March, there came home to the United States 2,956 persons, already citizens here, who had been abroad, and there arrived also 2,797 aliens, who did not intend to remain here, but came on some errand of curiosity, pleasure or business. Undoubtedly, this latter body of visitors to our country from abroad was greatly less than that which went away during the same time from the United States, for travel and sojourn abroad; but still the sum of money coming to us from such visitors is increasingly large, and serves to balance in part the enormous expenditures annually made by Americans in Europe.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from abroad in March, says that great apprehension exists as to the doings of the "Black Hand" in many parts of Spain, and that injuries were yet perpetrated to the vineyards at Xeres, and threats made against land-owners. The trouble, in Andalusia especially, is due very much to causes similar to those existing in Ireland. In that great province, there is no middle class; only great lords of the soil, and poor peasants, whose employ is largely dependent on the wealthier. For a considerable part of the year, they can obtain no work. Their plight has been rendered worse by the sale of the national domains, whence, in former days, they were permitted to get firewood and collect acorns, etc., for their pigs. The climate favors indolence, and the people, who are profoundly ignorant, have always looked leniently upon brigandage, so that the Socialist agents have had no difficulty in persuading them of the desirability of their sharing the property around them. Andalusia is, in fact, the main source of Spanish Socialism, and contributes two-thirds of the sympathizers with that cause. What is much needed in Andalusia, is an "encumbered estates act," enabling the holders of large burthened estates, on which they very rarely reside, to sell. Some industrial schools, giving special attention to farming instruction, would go a long way towards aiding the cure. The Spanish soil is capable of raising many-fold what it now produces. Except in a few districts, agriculture is still a century behindhand.

In some particulars, the public service of England, besides being much centralized, is also well systematized. Thus, the record of births, marriages and deaths is very punctually and completely made up. Within a few days after Mrs. A., in Cornwall, has presented Mr. A. with an heir, Miss B., in Northumberland, has made Mr. C. the happiest of men, by becoming Mrs. C., or old Mrs. D., away over on the

Welsh coast,—Cardiganshire, perhaps,—has gone over to the great and fast increasing majority, the record of these interesting events is duly filed with the Registrar-General in London, who will furnish an official certificate in proof thereof. Again, you desire to see the will of your mother's great-aunt, who has died in a remote village in the Yorkshire wolds, and whose will has been proved in the York registry. Well, you have only to step into an office on the Strand in London, and in a few minutes an exact copy will be laid before you, and for a small stated fee one will be furnished which you may take away. This state of things only dates from 1858, and the person to whom the public is mainly indebted for it was the famous lawyer, Sir R. BETHELL, who came to grief whilst holding the office of Chancellor as Lord WESTBURY. Prior to 1858, wills might be proved in a hundred places, and no one knew where to find them. Archbishops, bishops, archdeacons, and a score of other dignitaries, had probate courts, and the whole system was of a most irregular character. The chief office was denominated the "Registry of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury," in what was called "Doctors' Commons, London." This is outside of the Primate's diocese, though inside of his province, and may be best known to Americans as the place of business where Mr. Spenlow, father of *David Copperfield's* foolish little first wife, Dora, carried on the business with his alleged inexorable partner, the awful Jorkins. It was, as Lord WESTBURY, himself, termed it, "a rabbit warren," and is now so completely effaced that Dickens *redivivus* would, himself, scarcely know where to find it. The offices are removed to that mammoth absorber of State papers, yclept Somerset House. To-day, an Englishman's will must be proved in the district in which he dies, or in London. The whole country is divided up into probate districts, and the registrar's office is at the county-seat or the most populous town in the district. At first, the revenue derived from the duty on probate fees, etc., was small, because such an immense sum was paid out, *per contra*, in compensation to persons interested under the old system; but now very many of them have died, and the value of Lord WESTBURY's measure is felt pecuniarily as otherwise. All the patronage of the probate court is vested in the president,—an entirely non-political officer. Its value is some three hundred thousand dollars a year.

If the University of Pennsylvania were situated at a greater distance from Philadelphia, its proportions might be viewed to better advantage by those who dwell in this city. The extent of its work is scarcely appreciated, we think, outside of the circle of those directly affected by it, and the number of its students is doubtless much in advance of what is commonly supposed. The catalogue for 1882-3 shows that there are in the several departments almost a thousand students. In the department of arts, there are 136; in that of science, 201; finance and economy, 9; music, 10; medicine, and its auxiliary department, 424; dentistry, 79; and law, 125; making a total of 984. The additional department of philosophy has just been organized. The medical department, it will be observed, is the strongest in the University; and the maintenance of its strength is gratifying, in view of the firmness and courage with which its faculty has pursued the plan of raising the grade of its instruction. In the department of arts, the freshman class numbers sixty-nine. In the whole institution, there are forty-eight professors and seventy-six instructors and lecturers, making a total of one hundred and twenty-four. Such an institution may well deserve the attention and respect of the great community which it represents.

LESS regard is paid to the centennial anniversaries of the closing events of the Revolutionary period than was given to those that marked its opening. The contrast between the enthusiasm shown in 1875 and 1876,—especially the latter year,—and that exhibited in 1881, at the Yorktown Centennial, was very marked. But yet there ought to be even more real feeling over such an event as that which is to be commemorated at Newburg in October,—the disbanding of WASHINGTON's Revolutionary army and the conclusion of peace with England. That was the glad ending of the struggle,—the consummation of hopes long entertained and far deferred. The committee in charge of the celebration has selected Thursday, the 18th of the month, as its day, and Mr. EVARTS is to be the orator.

THE SANITATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

MORE than a century and a quarter ago, an adventurous Frenchman, Pierre Marie François, Vicomte de Pages, became infatuated with a belief which still carries brave men to their graves,—he would find the North Pole. He was only nineteen; he had been educated for the royal marine; and his imagination was filled with flattering visions of immortality. Happily for him, he could not get anybody to go with him into the frozen zone; but we find him, instead, fanning himself in the torrid winds of the Gulf of Mexico, and defending his tender cuticle against the sharp stings of the flies and mosquitoes before New Orleans. He was a truthful if not profound observer; and Humboldt, who followed his paths in Mexico, censures only his occasional inaccuracy in nomenclature. When he reached *Nouvelle Orléans*, it

had been for upward of fifty years the capital of the colony which *le Grand Monarque* expected would blossom into a new empire for France, under the magic of John Law's pipe and soap-suds; and his description of the town and its environment will be easily corroborated by the travellers of to-day, who loiter, breathing its balmy breezes, among the mouldy walls of its ancient quarter. He found the quay commodious, the streets regular, the inhabitants manly and gay, and the houses, upon each of the four sides of which there was an exterior gallery, built a few feet above the level of the ground,—“to protect the inmates from moisture, and snakes and other venomous animals.”

And, in a century and a quarter, how much more has New Orleans done for the health and longevity of her people? Built on a marsh, which, when the Mississippi is high, is below the river, and, therefore, liable to frequent inundation, levees have been constructed to keep the floods out; perhaps, if the Marquis de Vaudreuil had not threatened, a generation before the Vicomte saw the city, to confiscate the planters' lands, if they did not build levees, even these uncertain ramparts would still be wanting. But they are needed at the back door of the city as well as at the front; for in the rear lies a great pond, called Lake Ponchartrain, and, when the wind drives the brackish waters of the Gulf shoreward, the pond swells out of its reedy boundaries and lays the city under sewage almost to the line of the levees. This occurrence scarcely provokes comment. The equally singular phenomenon is seen daily of persons dipping out of the gutters the filthy water flowing away from the levees toward the Lake, and washing the *banquettes* with it. Through the open gutters flow vegetable and animal matter in a foul stream; and, as early as the middle of March, stagnant and deadly pools will be found along the roads in the most densely occupied portions of the city, while around the outer line of habitations, especially in the sections chiefly occupied by the poorer whites and blacks, putrid plague-spots will grow their green beards and breathe disease and death from their fetid mouths in all directions. So long as New Orleans retains surface drainage, the wonder will be, not that she occasionally suffers from epidemics, but that she is ever free from them. The interior sanitary arrangements of many of the houses are worse, even, than that of the open gutters; the water supply is insufficient, and, among certain classes of the people, there is an inherited indifference to the simplest rules of hygiene. The allegation, recently made in some Northern journals, that the prevalence of small-pox is now systematically concealed, in order to deceive strangers who flock there for health during the winter, may be an exaggeration; the disease is there, as every visitor knows by the yellow cards; and it is equally manifest that on the part of the municipal authorities or State Legislature there is no efficient effort made to stamp out it or its kindred brood.

Half a century ago, New Orleans was a city of magnificent possibilities. The value of her exports exceeded those of New York; her population was second only to that of the metropolis. She boasts the second railroad built in the United States. To-day, she is tenth in rank of population; the decline of her commerce is attributed to the war, which covers a multitude of her shortcomings; she is loaded below the water's-edge with debt; instead of being the beautiful Southern gate for the traffic of the Old World, she is a moribund vestibule to the Republic. Her copious and beautiful vegetation, her picturesque hoariness of house architecture, and the blithe spirit of her people, alone save her from permanent decay. She may easily recover her lost prestige by a determined revolt against the incompetency, the corruption, or the sloth, of her political masters, and, by scientific and thoroughgoing purification, lift herself up out of dirt and disease into cleanliness, health and prosperity. Her hotels close soon after the “*Mardi Gras*.” The reason is not in the climate, for there are sunstrokes in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, while there are none in New Orleans. The reason is that, owing to the defective and noisome sewerage, strangers must stay away in summer, and as many of the denizens as can afford it flee from the annual probability of disease to cities that are cleaner, but scarcely cooler. The problem may be a difficult one for a community which has been so severely tried; but its solution is easy enough to the sanitary engineer.

What is New Orleans to what Holland was? “There were vast, tempestuous lakes, like seas, touching one another; morass beside morass; one tract covered with brushwood after another; immense forests of pines, oaks and elders, traversed by herds of wild horses; and so thick were these forests that tradition says one could travel leagues from tree to tree, without ever putting foot to the ground. The deep bays and gulfs carried into the heart of the country the fury of the northern tempests. Some provinces disappeared once every year under the waters of the sea, and were nothing but muddy tracts, neither land nor water, where it was impossible either to walk or to sail. The large rivers, without sufficient inclination to descend to the sea, wandered here and there, uncertain of their way, and slept in monstrous pools and ponds among the sands of the coasts. It was a sinister place, swept by furious winds, beaten by obstinate rains, veiled in a perpetual fog, where nothing was heard but the roar of the sea and the voices of wild beasts and birds of the ocean.” What the Holland of to-day is, the world knows; and the hand of man made it one of the healthiest

and most prosperous of Continental countries. The spirit which has thus far enlightened the health system of New Orleans, is as sagacious as was that of Baron Carondelet, a hundred years ago, when he laid a tax upon the chimneys to illuminate the city. The hurricanes occasionally simplified the collector's duties, and the streets, clothed in darkness, became the domain of the lawless when there was no fund to light them because the chimneys were down. The sanitary engineer can give the city twelve business months in the year, instead of six. The serpents have disappeared, but the houses need to be raised much higher than they are, to keep out intruders more deadly than vermin. The city should be lifted completely above its present level, and above the level of the Lake and the River. When that is done, the question of effectual sewerage and of complete sanitation will have become simple and inexpensive.

A CONCISE VIEW OF GERMANY.*

IN this little pamphlet,—really small enough for the pocket,—the editor has gathered together the important figures showing the working of all the great interests of Germany, and giving its extent in miles, its population, the number of its houses; the rates of its tariff; its cities and towns, according to extent; the ages, family religions, and births, marriages and deaths, of the inhabitants; the number and occupation of its emigrants, etc. As to these last, it appears that, of 210,547 who left Germany, 209,453 came to America, 314 went to Africa, 35 to Asia, and 743 to Australia. There are tables of crops, cattle production, mining, steam-engine power, imports and exports, income from duties and taxes, and a table of prices, and of bank issues. There are only eighteen banks in Germany which issue notes, and there are outstanding, of twenty-dollar notes, \$112,000,000; of forty-dollar notes, \$100,000; of fifty-dollar notes, \$24,000,000; and of two-hundred dollar notes, \$50,000,000. Then come summaries of the telegraphs, railroads, mercantile shipping, elections, patents, universities, schools, trade-unions, life insurance, courts, books and newspapers, army, navy, and other such leading items of national and social life. The power of compressing into such narrow limits the important facts that go to make up a real census of use to every observer, is something that might well be desired in our own statistical and census bureaux, which give never-ending volumes of details and too few generalizations of great results.

The last German census, that of 1880, showed a population of 45,000,000, with an increase by births over deaths of 13.10 per thousand, and a loss by emigration of 1.73 per thousand. The whole empire had 5,631,803 inhabited houses and 9,653,036 separate households. It is divided into 2,352 towns and 77,683 counties,—41.4 per cent. of the population living in the former, 58.6 in the latter,—the distinction between urban and rural. Of the cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, fourteen in number, only Berlin has over 1,250,000, and the others vary from 289,000 (Hamburg,) to Strasburg, with 104,000. There are 102 towns varying from 20,000 to 100,000, 641 from 5,000 to 20,000, and 1,950 from 2,000 to 5,000. Sixty per cent. of the population were unmarried, 33½ per cent. married, 5.7 per cent. widowed, and the remainder divorced or separated,—about .2 per cent. The importations for 1881 were \$60,000,000; the exports, a little more. The sum of \$40,000,000 was collected for duties, 21 per cent. from coffee, 12 per cent. from petroleum, 10 per cent. from tobacco, and so down a rapidly diminishing list,—cattle, 2½ per cent.; iron, 2¼ per cent.; woollen stuffs, 2 per cent.; silks, 1½ per cent.; tea, only .76 per cent. The internal taxes produced \$47,000,000, of which the tax on beet-root sugar produced \$20,000,000; on salt, \$7,000,000; on tobacco, \$2,000,000; on spirits, \$12,000,000; on beer, \$3,000,000; on playing-cards, \$275,000; and on checks, lotteries, etc., the balance.

The Imperial Treasury had outstanding, in March, 1882, paper to the amount of \$30,000,000; gold coin, \$350,000,000; \$87,000,000 in silver, \$7,000,000 in nickel, and \$2,000,000 in copper. Germany has 11,000 post-offices and 10,000 telegraph offices, which produced a revenue of \$33,000,000, cost \$30,000,000, and made a profit of \$3,000,000, in spite of 5,000 postillions still in the service.

Germany has 20 universities, Berlin with 5,000 students, Leipzig with 3,000, Munich with 2,000, and the others with from 1,500 to 250,—a total of 25,520 students. It has 385 *gymnasias* or high schools, 136 *real* or commercial high schools, 318 other upper schools, 58,000 common schools, 10 scientific high schools, 7 art schools, and 24 industrial schools; and attendance on schools is compulsory for all from six to fourteen years old. Of the recruits for the army, only 1.54 per cent. could not read or write. The trade-unions and other such associations numbered 3,500, with over 1,000,000 members; only 34 of these were building societies, 660 were co-operative stores, 898 trade societies, and 1,889 were general in their aims. Their united capital was over \$400,000,000, and about one-fourth of this was borrowed money. All Germany has one supreme court, which sits in Leipzig, 28 appellate courts, 171 district courts, 74 courts for arbitration of commercial cases, 140 courts for jury trials, and 1,919 magistrates' courts,—a very economical

* “Statistics of the German Empire for 1882.” By Albert Thomaschenski, Secretary of the Imperial Statistical Office. Second Annual Series. Berlin: Springer, 1883.

contrast to the enormous number of courts in our much-too-court-ridden country.

The army had nearly 500,000 men in its service, and the navy 16,000. Of the national income, \$100,000,000 and more, the army cost \$80,000,000, the navy \$6,000,000, the Treasury ("Reichsschatzamt," is that the "reserve" for war uses?) \$12,000,000, pensions \$10,000,000; but, on the other hand, public printing produced \$250,000, railroads \$2,500,000, and the "army reserve," made up mainly by the French payment after the Franco-German War, yielded an income of \$6,000,000. The German Parliament cost less than \$100,000, which would make the American Congressmen, or even a State Legislature, smile.

LITERATURE.

COMMENTARIES ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.

THE days when Scott and Henry made the staple of a minister's exegetical library, and when he who also possessed Gill counted himself rich above the common measure, have ceased. Good, thorough commentaries on the Bible and its books are more plentiful and relatively cheaper than ever before. Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls of New York send us two volumes of their "Bible Students' Library," both of them books of high class,—Dr. H. A. W. Meyer's "Critical and Exegetical Hand-Book to the Acts of the Apostles," and Professor F. Godet's "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans." On the whole, Germany and France have no better commentators on the New Testament than these two. Dr. Meyer began his work as an exegete in 1832, and by 1847 he had carried it as far as the end of the Pauline epistles,—the pastoral epistles and those to the Thessalonians excepted. The rest of the New Testament he divided between Lünemann, Huther and Düsterdieck. He then took up the work of revision, and improved his commentaries with every new issue, until his death in 1873. For forty-four years, he labored in this field, welcoming help and suggestion from every quarter, but growing in conservative regard for the sacred text as he grew in years. His "Hand-Book" is justly regarded as an ornament to German scholarship. He is equally free from the fanciful expositions which deface the works of Stier, Kurtz, Baumgarten, Olshausen and Von Hofmann, and the venturesome theories of Bunsen, Hausrath, and the Tübingen school. His works rank, for scholarly thoroughness and sobriety, besides Harless on Ephesians, and Thomasius on Colossians, and below none, unless it be the great commentaries of Bernhard Weiss.

The "Acts of the Apostles," here presented with Meyer's commentary, is in some sense the central book in the great controversy opened by the Tübingen school. As early as 1841, Schneckenburger pointed out the irenic purpose of the book, to mediate between Pauline and Petrine extremes by showing that Peter and his associates had sanctioned what Paul was made a heretic for doing. He did not regard this as detracting in the least from the historical worth and value of the book, which he regarded as written by one of Paul's companions on the journey to Rome. But F. C. Baur caught at the suggestion in a different sense. He found that the New Testament, with the exception of four Pauline epistles, was a mere series of party pamphlets, representing an internecine war waged between Pauline and Petrine Christians, and not terminated until well into the next century. Meyer witnessed the rise of this theory, and its virtual overthrow in the second edition of Ritschl's "Origin of the Primitive Church" (1857). Like many other theories, it still "lives after the brains are out;" but it did good service in forcing a closer and more discriminating study of the books called in question by Baur and his disciples. These results are shown in Meyer's exposition, which has been translated by Dr. Gloag, revised by Professor Dickson, of Glasgow, and edited for American readers by Dr. Ormiston, of New York.

The book presents some remarkable difficulties. One of these is the contradiction, real or apparent, between the account of Paul's visit to Peter and the brethren at Jerusalem, and that which he gives in the Epistle to the Galatians (i., 18). Dr. Meyer, like Neander, bluntly says that the details given in the Acts, so far as they contradict the Epistle, "cannot be historical."

Professor Godet, of Neuchâtel, began his work as an exegete, in 1864, with a commentary on the Gospel of John. To this he has added commentaries on Luke and the Epistle to the Romans. These books and his two volumes of "Biblical Studies" at once took high rank in exegetical literature, and were translated into several European languages. Since John Calvin, French Protestantism has produced no such commentator; and the churches would have great reason to rejoice, if he should manage to include the whole New Testament. As a man of German education, he has the insight and the thoroughness of the German, but combines with it French clearness and brilliancy of suggestion. This volume has been translated by Mr. Cusin of Edinburgh, and edited for American readers by Dr. T. W. Chambers, of New York. Dr. Chambers has not done so much to supplement his author as Dr. Ormiston, and neither of them has the right touch for such work. He is concerned chiefly to correct the effect of some mild heresies he finds in Professor Godet, such as the doctrines of probation after death and conditional foreordination. Dr. Chambers is an old-fashioned Calvinist,

who would have rebuked Abraham for saying: "Shall not the Judge of all the Earth do right?"

The Epistle of the Romans is the only part of the New Testament which may be said to treat a great theme systematically. Its burden is the grace of God, shown in his dealings with the heathen world, the elect church, and the Jewish nation; and out of these discussions Paul draws a long series of practical inferences to Christian duties. All these exhortations which are found in the latter part of the Epistle, from the opening of Chapter XII., depend upon what precedes; and the business of the expositor is to show the connection. He fails to explain to us what Paul writes of election, grace, resurrection, abounding mercy, Christian conflict, and so forth, unless he shows the relation of all these to the Christian life and its active duties. Here most of the expositors seem to us to have failed; but to this Godet directly addresses himself. He sees that the hinge of the Epistle is between Chapters XI. and XII., and that the one half must fold over upon the other, all the high contemplations of the first part standing in vital relation to the simple and practical exhortations of the second. This indeed is the form of Paul's epistles generally. In Ephesians, the hinge is between Chapters III. and IV. The Apostle deals in lofty thoughts as the motive to lowly duties.

DR. FIELD'S "ON THE DESERT."—Readers who recall the charming manner of Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field's former books of travel, will take up his last volume ("On the Desert: With a Brief Review of Recent Events in Egypt." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons,) with a lively anticipation of entertainment; and they will be rewarded by finding the same ease of narrative and an equal amount of historical and political information imparted in an equally agreeable form. The story of the journey from Cairo to Sinai is delightfully told, many of the descriptions being thoroughly realistic, and sufficiently flavored with the salt of adventure to catch the fancy of those who read only for amusement. Dr. Field enters rather fully into a discussion of the recent political affairs of Egypt, and reaches conclusions with which most of his American readers will agree. He points out the necessarily humiliating incidents of the Anglo-French control, and deprecates the existence of such a state of affairs, though admitting the justice of the English position. The portion of the book which will probably command the most general interest, is the digression on Hebrew criminal law. The peculiarities of the Mosaic code are ascribed rather to the effort to adapt existing means to ends than to the belief in the "eye for an eye" doctrine as ethical truth. Still, Dr. Field would seem to be somewhat out of accord with the humane spirit of the age in defending the *lex talionis* as a system suitable to the surrounding conditions of Hebrew life. He will probably find few to go with him in his opinions on this head; but his views are entitled to attention, nevertheless.

The volume is prefaced by a well-executed map of the peninsula of Sinai.

THE BLOOD ROYAL IN AMERICAN VEINS.—"Americans of Royal Descent" is an octavo volume of over three hundred (uncut,) pages, "compiled, edited and copyrighted" by Charles H. Browning, bearing the imprint of Porter & Coates (Philadelphia, 1883); but, as only one hundred and twenty copies were printed, and each was numbered, and nearly all were sold at ten dollars apiece, it is likely to become a rarity. It is a collection without order, either alphabetical or chronological, of pedigrees that have some royal ancestor. English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and French kings all serve as the fountains whence flows the royal blood that tinges the ichor of their numerous American descendants. Even Indian kings are admitted among the royal ancestry! Twenty-four columns, of about fifty names each, furnish an index of all who are mentioned in the book, so that there is a pretty widespread distribution of royalty in the Republic. That it has not as yet done much damage, may be inferred from the fact that Jackson, Harrison and Buchanan among the Presidents, and army and navy officers of reputation in all our wars and on both sides during the Rebellion, with college professors, clergymen, lawyers, book-binders, dyers, and men of all pursuits, figure as these royal descendants. The question of authenticity and accuracy is not specially met; nor is there even a statement of the source whence each pedigree is drawn. That task is reserved for some future Burke or Lodge. Meanwhile, the American love of ancestry is shown at its best in family gatherings, with their resultant family histories; and from these Mr. Browning's book is but a partial selection and compilation. It is, however, an attractive volume outwardly, and will, no doubt, soon become a bibliophilic rarity and treasure.

AGNOSTIC METHODS IN PROOF OF CHRISTIANITY.—Rev. Dr. J. Andrews Harris, of Chestnut Hill, is known to his many friends as an admirable preacher, and to some magazine readers as a good essayist. He has begun his career as a "writer of books," to use Carlyle's phrase, with the publication of nine sermons on "Principles of Agnosticism Applied to Evidences of Christianity." By this he means something not exactly equivalent to agnosticism, as that term is strictly used, but a discussion of the evidences of the truth of Christianity

adapted to those who refuse to accept any truth unproven by physical experience or by mathematical demonstration. After a preliminary discussion of the nature of belief and of evidence, he takes up the history of antiquity, showing the development of monotheistic belief in the Hebrew nation, and the development of a corresponding capacity for the appropriation of that belief in the Greek and Roman peoples. Dr. Draper's suggestion that Christianity was a happy combination of Hebrew and classic elements, he would accept in this sense; but he finds a third element necessary to account for the result, viz., the historical revelation of the Son of God in the sphere depicted in the Gospels. Mr. Harris follows this line of thought with suggestiveness and force, and his concluding chapter on the Trinity in Unity is one of the most original discussions of that subject in our American literature. Whether it will fit exactly to orthodox standards, we cannot pronounce. (New York: Thomas Whittaker.)

THE "ROUND ROBIN" SERIES: "FANCHETTE."—Three couples of maids and bachelors, stirred up in a miscellaneous mixture of commonplace conversations, petty perplexities, horseback rides, yacht excursions and summer toilettes, with a wicked nobleman and a managing mother thrown in for flavoring, make up the concoction of the last number of the "Round Robin" series ("Fanchette." By "One of Her Admirers." Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.). There is always an agreeable uncertainty about this series, so much do its issues vary from a high degree of merit to a considerable depth of imbecility. That the present work will not rank very high in the varying scale, may be due to the popular prejudice which demands either plot, characterization, brilliant dialogue or piquant situations in anything professing to be a novel. As for story, that of "Fanchette" is almost as conspicuously absent as in the case of "The Needy Knife-Grinder;" its one romantic surprise is the revelation of one of the gentlemanly heroes in the character of the *Rajah of Kabul*; its one complexity is founded on the remarkable legal fact that when a rich man dies without a will his widow becomes undisputed owner of his whole property. There is ever evident on the part of the anonymous "Admirer" of *Fanchette* a desire to paint a real, living character under that name; but not much is done in the way of identification, unless the stage name which she assumes and the part which she plays are intended as hints.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

"MARIANELA" is the title of a novel, or novelette, from the Spanish of B. Perez Galdós, which has recently been published by W. S. Gottsberger, N. Y. The name of this publisher is a guarantee of the excellence of a book, and when he some months ago put forth a romance called "Gloria," by an unknown Spanish author, it was read solely on account of this well-known character of its publisher. At once, "Gloria" was discovered to be a novel of original and very striking power; and in "Marienela" Señor Galdós has made an equally emphatic success. The story is very simple, but profoundly pathetic. The title is the name of the heroine, a Spanish peasant, who has a passion for a blind lad, above her in rank, but who during the period of the youth's infirmity acts as his guide and is permitted his constant companionship. He loves the gentle and devoted girl better than anything in the world, and declares his purpose of marrying her. She knows this to be impossible, but is happy as matters are, believing herself indispensable to the object of her love. The youth endows her in imagination with every loveliness, though she is in fact plain and unattractive. Presently comes that way a skilful oculist, who restores the blind boy's sight. Coincidentally comes a maiden whom his parents have chosen for his wife, and the first person his new-found eyes rest upon is this beautiful young woman. He thinks it must be *Marienela*; but, even when duly informed, the spell of this delightful new sense is too much for the old gratitude of ear and touch. He loves. As for *Marienela*, her sad soul tells her how all will be; she is crushed; brought into his presence against her will, she tries to fortify herself against his look of disgust and disappointment, but dies from the shock. This cold outline can give but slight idea of the idyllic beauty of this little tale. The book is new and delightful, also, in its characterization and in its scenes, removed so far from the beaten track of modern fiction. Señor Galdós is a writer of marked talent, from whom much is to be expected. "Marienela" is very adequately translated by Clara Bell.

"The Housekeeper's Year-Book" is a handy compendium of hints for housekeepers, with an arrangement of blank pages for keeping household accounts, week by week, throughout the year. Opposite the blanks for each week are brief suggestions relative to work, marketing, etc., for that particular period. A very practical, sensible little manual, calculated, we should suppose, to give good aid in the troubles of "keeping house." It is compiled by Helen Campbell, and published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York.

In "Books, and How to Use Them" (New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert), by Mr. J. C. Van Dyke, an effort is made to meet the demand for a book about books which shall tell simply the advantages of reading, the best ways and methods, the best times and places, the best classes of books to read, and the best method of "getting the good" of a library. It is fairly termed a series of "Practical Hints for Readers and Students," and it will, no doubt, be found of real use in many cases. Mr. Van Dyke has a plain, straightforward style, just suited to the object in view.

"Our Choir" (George P. Putnam's Sons,) is rather a tame performance, in the Walter Crane manner, except that the drawings in this case are to an extent caricatures. It is a so called humorous, pictorial description of a church choir. The pictures, by Mr. C. G. Bush, are not altogether bad; indeed, some of them show a good deal of comic spirit; but the whole effect is dull, through the vague form and arrangement, the silliness of most of the verses, and the tiresomeness of reading from *fac-similes* of the artists' handwriting. Much labor, and a good deal of merit, too, has, we fear, been thrown away here.

The delightfully impulsive, chattering, affectionate, foolish, feminine creature, whom Mr. Howells has already portrayed for us in so many phases, from the delicately-hinted character of *Isabel* to the full-blown inconsequence of *Mrs. Elliston* and *Mrs. Erwin*,

is shown in some fresh aspects by the delicious foolery of "The Sleeping-Car: A Farce" (By William D. Howells. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.). The *Mrs. Roberts* of this hilarious trifle, like her predecessors of the same genre, is Mr. Howells's own especial creation. That he knows and loves her well, is manifested by the dainty tenderness with which he shows her up. A harder-hearted and less sympathetic exhibitor would be certain to set her in such a light as to make her merely an exasperating little chatterer and fool, like the *Blanche Evers* of Mr. James's, to whom she bears a strong family resemblance; but Mr. Howells makes us love, even while we deride, her. The "Sleeping-Car" has the broad effects of farce more entirely than anything its author has yet given us; but the peculiar glow of his delicate drollery shines unmistakably through the rough husk of its exaggerated fun.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

LETTERS AND MEMORIALS OF JANE WELSH CARLYLE. Prepared for Publication by Thomas Carlyle. Edited by James Anthony Froude. In Two Volumes. Vol. I., pp. 445. Vol. II., pp. 405. \$4.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

BOOKS, AND HOW TO USE THEM. By J. C. Van Dyke. Pp. 155. \$1. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S YEAR-BOOK. By Helen Campbell. Pp. 150. \$0.50. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

RETROSPECT OF A LONG LIFE. By S. C. Hall. Pp. 612. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, and J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

BUT YET A WOMAN: A NOVEL. By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. Pp. 348. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES: POET, LITTÉRATEUR, SCIENTIST. By William Sloane Kennedy. Pp. 356. \$1.50. S. E. Cassino & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE INDEX GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND ART-STUDY IN EUROPE. By Lafayette C. Loomis, A. M. Pp. 635. \$3.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

A CRITIQUE OF DESIGN—ARGUMENTS: A REVIEW AND EXAMINATION OF THE METHODS OF REASONING IN NATURAL THEOLOGY. By Professor L. E. Hicks. Pp. 417. \$2. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

IN THE SHADOW OF THE PYRENEES, FROM BASQUE LAND TO CARCASSONNE. By Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. Pp. 276. \$2.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

PROTECTION TO YOUNG INDUSTRIES, AS APPLIED TO THE UNITED STATES. By F. W. Taussig. Pp. 70. \$0.75. Moses King, Cambridge, Mass.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. GEORGE W. CABLE has definitely relinquished his commercial occupations in New Orleans, and will hereafter devote himself entirely to literature. J. S. Cotton, in the *Academy*, February 3d, reviews eleven recent books on India. Mr. J. A. Symonds is finishing a work on the Elizabethan dramatists. Mr. George MacDonald is publishing in England a new novel, called "Donald Grant."—M. Paul Janet will shortly publish in Paris a work on the causes of contemporary socialism. Professor H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia College, is understood to be the author of the latest "No Name" novel, "A Daughter of the Philistines."

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has contributed to the *May Century* an extremely lively little paper, on "The English Volunteers During the Late Invasion," being an account of the recent descent upon England by American novelists, and their attempted repulsion by the heavy guns of the British press. It is an additional contribution to the current discussion of the American novel.

A volume of Lord Rosslyn's poetry, chiefly sonnets, is shortly to be published by Blackwood. The University of Berlin advertises for persons to translate scientific works into modern Greek, Roumanian and Servian. Adam & Charles Black, of Edinburgh, announce a new issue of the Waverley novels, in twelve monthly volumes. The first volume has appeared at Stuttgart and Leipzig of Düntzer's great illustrated edition of Goethe, containing "Hermann and Dorothea."—Miss M. Betham-Edwards has written a serial for *Harper's Weekly*, called "Disarmed." The scene is laid in England, and the characters are English and French. It will be published in the *Weekly* exclusively.

Several recent English novels published in this country in Harper's "Franklin Square Library," have been dramatized for production on the London stage. Mr. Robert Buchanan's "Storm-Beaten," which made a great hit at the Adelphi a few weeks ago, is founded upon his story, entitled "God and the Man." It had been expected that Miss Harriet Jay, the author of "The Queen of Connaught," "My Connaught Cousins," etc., would appear in the piece, but the arrangement fell through. Messrs. Besant and Rice's "Chaplain of the Fleet" is soon to be played in Sloan Square; and in June Mr. Charles Reade proposes to inaugurate his tenure of the Adelphi by the production, in the form of a five-act domestic drama, of "Single-Heart and Double-Face."

A new book by Jules Verne is "Godfrey Morgan: A California Mystery." Frank R. Stockton has written another "Rudder Grange" story, a history of misadventures which befell *Pomona's* daughter in Europe. "Isaacs" appears to be a favorite name with novelists. Mr. Farjeon gets a little variety by calling his "Mrs. Isaacs."—The sequel to the late J. R. Green's "Making of England" will shortly be published, under the title, "The Conquest of England." It was nearly, if not quite, completed at the time of his death.

"A Primer of Criticism," the first of the "Primers for the People," edited by Eugene L. Didier, will be published by the People's Publishing Co., Baltimore, about April 22d. It will contain criticisms of Henry James, Jr., William D. Howells, E. C. Stedman, George W. Cable, R. H. Stoddard and R. G. White. As these primers will be sold at ten cents in paper, or thirty cents in cloth, a large sale is anticipated.

An American edition of the new *National Review* of the Conservative party in England, will be issued by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. Among the new books announced by the firm are: A new edition of the works of Carlyle, in eighteen volumes; a new edition of the works of Charles Reade, in seventeen volumes; "Saul: A Drama in Verse," by A. Sidney Logan; and "The Calumet of the Coteau, and Other Legends of the Western Border," by P. W. Norris.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will soon publish a new edition of "Elsie Venner;" A. S. Hardy's new novel, "But Yet a Woman;" "From Ponkapog to Peth;" two medical essays, "Currents and Counter-Currents," and "Border Lines in Low Provinces of Medical Science;" and "The Quaker Invasion in Massachusetts," by R. S. Hallowell.

An unusual literary partnership is that between Dr. Asa Gray and Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, in the April number of the *American Journal of Science*. They jointly review De Candolle's "Origin of Cultivated Plants," with the result of claiming more indigenous plants for America than the Swiss botanist allows. A second article is promised in the next number.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce "Topics of the Time," a series of representative essays on questions of the day, edited by Titus Munson Coan. The essays will be arranged in such divisions as the following, to each of which successive volumes will be devoted: "Social Problems," "Historical Studies," "Questions of Belief," "Studies in Biography," "International Issues," "Studies in Literature," "Scientific Progress."

The French Academy has awarded one-third of the Jouy prize of fifteen hundred francs to Jeanne Mairret, for her novel, "Marca." Jeanne Mairret is Mme. Charles Bigot, daughter of Mr. Healy, the well-known American artist in Paris. The department of political economy in the Académie des Sciences Morales, Paris, has chosen, as the subject for the Léon Faucher prize: "The Life and Work of Adam Smith." The Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn is understood to be the editor of the expurgated Bible, lately noticed by us, to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, under the title of "Sacred Scriptures of the World."

Having seen the statement to the effect that Ralph Waldo Emerson never received any money from his works until his "Representative Men" appeared, Mr. W. H. Denet, the surviving partner of Messrs. James Monroe & Co., who were Mr. Emerson's publishers before the book mentioned was issued, writes to the *Congregationalist* that Mr. Emerson received one or two thousand dollars from Messrs. Monroe & Co. Mr. Emerson, it is very evident from his own utterances, as well as from this instance of his forgetfulness, had no head for money matters.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne expects to finish his biography of his father in July, and the book will probably be published in the autumn. It will contain much interesting correspondence. The title of the novel which Professor Hardy, of Dartmouth, is about to publish, is "But Yet a Woman." A Dutch authoress, who writes under the name of Wallis, has made a mark with a novel called "In Dagen van Strijd." An English translation, by Elizabeth Jane Irving, has been published in London.

The principal article in the *Catholic World* for May is "Religion in American Law," by C. H. Robinson. The sum of the argument is that "the State, with the help of the courts, is fast becoming—nay, has become,—essentially pagan in its modern phase." It will be gathered from this that the article is written from the extreme Romanist standpoint; that is the fact, but from its own view the argument is strong. Articles in this number of the *World*, on "Celtic Architecture," by Bryan J. Clinche (who, by this way, has a masterly article on "Lawlessness in Ireland," in the current number of the *Catholic Quarterly*), and "Who Were the First Germans?" by C. M. O'Keefe, will attract notice. Christian Reid's novel, "Armine," grows in interest.

Alexander Williams, the veteran Boston publisher and book-seller, has retired from business and will be succeeded by his young partners, under the firm name of Cupples, Upham & Co. Mr. Williams has had a long and honorable career as one of the largest book-sellers in New England.

Trübner's *Literary Record*, of London, says: "It seems almost incredible that within a generation the site of Chicago should have been the haunt of wild beasts, and that to-day such books should be published there as the 'German Philosophical Classics for English Readers,' containing Kant, Hegel, and others."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are not likely to have many copies of their memorial edition of the "Life and Letters of Washington Irving" unsubscribed for, by the time the first volume is ready for delivery. In their retail department alone, orders have been taken for over one hundred sets.

Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston, have ready, as the American publishers, Vol. II. of Halkett and Laing's "Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain." Vol. III., completing the work, will be ready in the autumn. It is both singular and sad that both the partners in this laborious enterprise should have died before their work could see the light in print.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake has prepared for publication her recent lectures in reply to the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. They will be immediately issued, under the title of "Woman's Place To-Day," by the John W. Lovell Co., New York.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for May contains, among other readable articles, papers on "Consumption," by Dr. Felix L. Oswald; "Science and Conscience," by Professor Thomas Sergeant Perry; and "Microscopic Life in the Air," by Louis Olivier. There is also, among various illustrated papers, a sketch of Professor Richard Owen, F.R.S., with a portrait. The April number of *Macmillan* has some "Recollections of Lord Chancellor Westbury," by one who knew him, which are good; but the number is scarcely to be called a brilliant one. Mrs. Oliphant's "The Wizard's Son," as far as it has progressed, is one of her very best stories.

ART NOTES.

THE water-color exhibition which opened in the galleries of the Philadelphia Society of Artists on the 7th inst., is made up principally from the contributions of local artists, and, lacking the general assistance of painters of other localities, is not so brilliant an exhibition as some that have been held in Philadelphia in former years. It is in some respects, however, very interesting. There are not many large and especially important works, but there is considerable variety and many evidences of study and of genuine art feeling. Noticeable among the larger pictures are landscapes by P. L. Senat, C. H. Dana, S. P. R. Prescott, Harry Fenn and J. B. Sword. There are no large figure pictures in the exhibition, although it includes a number of very satisfactory small figure studies, among the artists excelling in this way being Arthur B. Frost, Emily L. Phillips, H. T. Cariss and Fred James. In monochrome, Mr. E. L. Henry's "The Chew House, During the Battle of Germantown," attracts attention. In this department, also, Messrs. Frost and Schell contribute some notable works, among them designs illustrative of Gray's "Elegy," together with the wood-engravings made from them by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. A collection of *bric-à-brac* from the Pennsylvania Museum furnishes the exhibition galleries very tastefully; and, altogether, the rooms of the Philadelphia Society of Artists are very beautiful and gay during this spring exhibition.

The May number of the *Magazine of Art* is very rich in illustrations of a varied kind. It is in a large measure a memorial number for Gustave Doré, the works of that

powerful and eccentric designer supplying eight large pictures. Another series of five engravings illustrates the works of E. J. Poynter, R. A., the accompanying sketch by Emilia F. S. Pattison being appreciative and critical. The second number of Mr. Barclay Day's "Art in the Garden" series is given, with four fine wood-cuts. Other illustrated articles are "Elton Ware," by Cosmo Monkhouse, and "A Legend of Japan," by Félix Régamy. The departments of "Chronicle of Arts" and "American Art Record," are very full. It is, altogether, a sumptuous number of the magazine. (New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.)

The English Ecclesiastical Commissioners contemplate the destruction of the Church of St. Olave, Jewry,—a building erected by Wren, but by no means a fine example of his powers. It is interesting to students of art as containing the memorial bust and monument of Alderman John Boydell, the energetic publisher and artist, of whom it was said that he was not only an engraver himself, but the cause of engraving by others. He spent three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling in the preparation and publication of prints, and did much for the development of art in England. If the bones of Boydell must needs be disturbed, his bust, or at least a cast of it, might well find a place in the National Portrait Gallery, among the likenesses of those who have served their country.

The offer of the Harpers to young American artists has created a pleasant stir among the knights of brush and pencil. Nearly eleven hundred applications for Domett's "Hymn" have been made already by young aspirants for the prize. New York stands first in the number of applications; then come Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati, in the order named. A few have come from the South, chiefly from New Orleans and Charleston, S. C.

The Richmond sculptor, Edward V. Valentine, has just cast the bust of the late Robert Young Hayne, of South Carolina. At a lottery recently held in Paris for the relief of Alsatians beggared by the floods, various popular artists contributed sketches and pictures. Frank Hoel, Jr., has been elected full Academician in London, while his father remains an Associate. Mexico has a national picture gallery, called the San Carlos, and art schools attached. Here are collections of old European masters, and of the work of Mexican painters.

Forgeries of American oil paintings are increasing in frequency. Mr. Bruce Crane is the latest victim. The exhibition of the Chicago Bohemian Club closed on Saturday last. The Illinois Art Association opens its yearly exhibition at Chicago, on the 25th inst. The Canadian Government has offered a piece of property at Ottawa to the Art Association, as a site for a building devoted to the fine arts. The exhibition of the San Francisco Art Association opens on the 24th inst.

The report of the Council of the Art Union of London for 1882, states that the subscriptions for the year 1883 amounted to nearly fourteen thousand pounds sterling, and admits that the cash spent in producing that series of pseudo-Hogarth's, the prints called "The Road to Ruin," had absorbed a considerable part of the money available for prizes. The report comprises a record of the most important events connected with art in 1882, biographies of deceased artists, and notices of lectures and the like. The "Catalogue of Pictures Selected by the Prize-Holders of 1882" contains not a single exception to the often-made remark that the society has done little to develop taste for fine art, although it has undoubtedly encouraged popular taste for pleasing pictures and domestic ornaments.

A water-color exhibition opened, on the 13th inst., at the Boston Art Club. This club, it may be mentioned, admitted recently twenty-three new members at a single meeting. It seems to be growing more and more of a social organization. Robert Hinckley, of Boston, will devote a year or more to his painting, representing the first use of ether at the Massachusetts Hospital, October 16, 1846. The American sculptor, Ezekiel, settled in Rome, is at work on statues of Murillo and Crawford, and a copy from a Canova statue for the Corcoran Gallery.

Miss Mary A. H. Gay, who was prominently instrumental in establishing the Confederate Soldiers' Cemetery at Franklin, Tenn., has now undertaken the task of raising money for a monument to the late Senator Hill, of Georgia. St. Petersburg is to be adorned with a colossal statue of Poushkin, in galvanized zinc, on a pedestal of black marble. It will be placed in the square at the end of the street that bears the poet's name. The sculptor is the distinguished artist, Opekeushine. The publishing firm of Muquardt, of Brussels, announces "La Bible de P. P. Rubens," which will consist of forty heliotype reproductions of prints of the school of Rubens, of subjects from the Old and New Testaments, with a text by M. E. Fétis. The price is to be one hundred francs.

The exhibition of Rossetti's works by the Burlington Club, London, having been prolonged beyond the time appointed, was brought to an end on the 22d ult. It proved far more attractive than any other gathering made by the Club, and, although accessible by members' tickets only, was visited by more than twelve thousand persons.

ART AND LITERATURE IN PARIS.

THE NEW DUTY ON PICTURES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, March 28, 1883.

THE news of the increase of the duty, from ten per cent. to thirty-three per cent., on all foreign pictures imported into the United States, has created a considerable commotion in Paris, both amongst the picture dealers, the French artists and the resident Americans. The picture dealers are alarmed, because hitherto about half of their business has been transacted with American amateurs; the French artists are alarmed, because they foresee at least a partial loss of a rich market, and at the same time they feel insulted to think that their works are subjected to the same conditions as cloth or soap; the resident American artists are alarmed, because some of the French artists and journalists have accused them of being responsible, more or less, for the new rate of tariff. In the newspaper, *Paris*, for instance, M. Albert Delpit writes: "Why this prohibitory law? To protect the young American painters. But where do these young painters study? In France, *gratuitously*, at the École des Beaux-Arts. What makes their growing reputation? The recompenses of the *Salon*. I demand: (1) That the State shall no longer open the École des Beaux-Arts gratuitously to young American painters; (2) that the jury of the *Salon* shall no longer award them medals."

THE DISPLAY OF SPRING BONNETS, HATS AND FINE MILLINERY, AS SHOWN BY George C. Lincoln, 1206 Chestnut Street, is attracting considerable attention, as his prices are moderate, his stock large and select, his attendants polite, and all goods sold warranted as represented. He is rapidly gaining a very large cash trade, and it will pay buyers to examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere.

These extreme views are advocated by a considerable number of young French painters, who held an angry meeting on the subject, last Sunday, in the studio of M. Gérôme.

On Monday, the American painters resident in Paris, to the number of about forty, held a meeting at the Sketching Club, on the Rue Pigalle, to protest "energetically against this iniquitous law." The proceedings of this meeting have been communicated to the Paris papers in a document, from which the following is an extract: "The following resolutions were taken by the assembly unanimously: 'Considering that the increase by the tariff of the tax on the works of art of foreign masters imported into America will have a disastrous influence on the artistic development of the United States; that most of the American artists owe their artistic education to French masters; that they take advantage of the hospitality and gratuitous instruction given by the French Government at the national school of fine arts, and in other private schools; that they feel touched by the impartiality shown to them by the juries of the exhibitions; the American artists resident in Paris, assembled this day in congress, declare that they feel indignant to think that the works of men to whom they owe so much are subjected to any tax whatever at their entrance into American territory, and that they will present to Congress a petition with a view to obtaining the abrogation of the law.' The assembly then nominated a committee to draw up this petition. This committee is composed of Messrs. G. P. A. Healy, F. A. Bridgman, J. S. Sargent, D. R. Knight, Ch. Sprague Pearce, J. Stewart, F. S. Dellenbaugh, W. Blackman."

In order completely to enlighten the French artists, the committee has also communicated to the Paris papers a translation of the protest of the Society of Young American Artists, published recently in a New York paper. Last night, at the meeting of the Pen and Pencil Club, composed of the leading English and American journalists and artists resident in Paris, the proceedings of the above committee were unanimously approved, and it was resolved that measures should be taken to get the petition signed by the artists resident at Rome, Munich, Düsseldorf, Antwerp and elsewhere in Europe. I may add that M. Meissonier personally protests warmly against the insinuations of his younger colleagues, rendering the young American artists responsible in any way for the augmentation of the tariff, and, far from advocating retaliation, either at the École des Beaux-Arts or at the Salon, he expressed his opinion to be that, on the contrary, the professors and the jury should be particularly indulgent. Such, up to the present, is a résumé of what has been said and done in this matter at Paris.

Amongst recent publications, may be mentioned, in the way of history and memoirs, the "Correspondance Inédite de Condorcet et de Turgot" (1770-9), edited by M. Charles Henry (Charavay). In these letters, published, with notes and introduction, from the originals of the Minoret collection, now in the library of the Institute of France, we find all the rumors and topics of the salons, all the questions of economy, philosophy, science, art and literature, that occupied men at the end of the eighteenth century. Condorcet and Turgot, having both the passion of virtue and of liberty, exchange their ideas *en philosophes*.—Turgot with prudence, Condorcet with more impetuosity and violence. By the publication of these fine and honest letters, the memory of Condorcet and Turgot can only gain. At the same time, these letters throw a more complete light on the political events of the time, particularly on Turgot's Ministry.——In "Les Diplomates de la Revolution," by M. Frédéric Masson (Charavay), we find a mass of unpublished documents and new facts that have been unearthed by the erudite ex librarian of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two episodes related by M. Masson are the mission of Hugon de Bassville at Rome and of Bernadotte at Vienna, in 1792 and 1799, respectively, episodes which had not hitherto been cleared up by the historians of the Revolution.——Still, in the interest of the students of history, we must mention the appearance of the second volume of the "Lettres en Vers" (July, 1666, to December, 1667,) by Loret, author of the "Muse Historique," now collected and published for the first time, by the Baron James de Rothschild (Damascène Morgand). The curious and amusing rhymed chronicle mixes up with the sublimest indifference a narrative of a battle with the introduction of coffee, great events with small, decrees of state with the gossip of the town.

The novel that is having the greatest success at the present moment, is Ludovic Halévy's "Criquette," an idyl of Berquinesque purity that may be recommended *virginibus puerisque*. "Criquette" is interesting, sentimental, touching. Another notable novel just published is "Comtesse Sarah," by George Ohnet, a captivating story, full of movement and emotion. The poet, François Coppée, has collected, in a volume called "Vingt Contes Nouveaux" (Lemerre), a number of charming stories, published recently in *Figaro*. The same publisher, Lemerre, has just issued a new edition of "Les Diaboliques," by Jules Barbey d'Aureville, a collection of studies of feminine perversity which were confiscated when they first appeared, in 1874, as being offensive to public morality. Their reappearance would seem to indicate that public morality is less squeamish than it was ten years ago. In any case, "Les Diaboliques" has many high artistic qualities.

A young novelist, M. Gustave Toudouze, has conceived the idea of studying his contemporaries in the persons of the promoters of the great transformations that have taken place within the past twenty-five years, in criticism, painting, music, science and literature. He has begun with journalism, and with the quintessence of Parisian journalism, the *chronique*, that kind of leader-essay in which the great writers of the Parisian press treat of all the subjects, political, social, literary, artistic, mundane and celestial, that can interest the reader. M. Toudouze has discovered the personification of the *chronique* in M. Albert Wolff, a gentleman of Prussian origin, who came to Paris at the age of twenty-two, and who for the past twenty-five years has been a prominent, if not the most prominent, writer on the Parisian press. M. Toudouze's biography is curious and interesting, in spite of its often too eulogistic tone.

THEODORE CHILD.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The trial of Joseph Brady, one of the Phoenix Park murderers, was begun on the 12th inst. and concluded on the 13th, when Brady was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of May.

—Striking workmen of the Springfield Rolling Mill, at Springfield, Illinois, made several assaults, on the 12th inst., upon parties of non-union men who are at work in the mill. In the evening, several workers who were going home from the mill were fired upon by a gang of strikers, and John Waldron, recently from Pittsburgh, was shot dead. Two others were wounded, one severely.

—The annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania took place on the 13th inst. The degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon ninety-nine graduates, and the degree of doctor of dental surgery upon thirty-four. After the award of prizes, Professor Richard A. F. Penrose delivered the valedictory address.

—Major Ellis P. Phipps, the absconding ex-superintendent of Blockley Almshouse, arrived in Philadelphia from Hamilton, Ontario, on the 13th inst., in the custody of detectives. He was taken into court, and afterward to Moyamensing Prison.

—In the *Reichstag*, on the 13th inst., Herr Scholz, Minister of Finance, read an imperial message. In it the Emperor says he always believed that it was his duty to devote the same solicitude for the condition of the working classes as was displayed by the Prussian kings. When the Socialist law was promulgated, the Emperor expressed his conviction that legislation should not be restricted to police and penal measures, but should benefit the workmen. The abolition of the class tax was the first step toward benefiting them. The Emperor is anxious in regard to the passage of the insurance bill, as its failure, he thinks, would hopelessly destroy any chance of passing the sick-poor bill at the next session. The budget for 1884 and 1885 would therefore be now submitted, in order to give the next session opportunity to consider the social condition of the people.

—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty in Cincinnati recently caused the arrest of several persons for shooting live pigeons in a tournament. A test was made of the case of one of the defendants, and a demurrer was filed. Judge Higley, on the 14th inst., overruled the demurrer, deciding that the word, "animals," in the statute, included every living dumb creature, and that the words, "torture," and "cruelty," included every act of omission or neglect whereby unnecessary physical pain or suffering is caused or permitted. He was satisfied that the allegations made in the information were sufficient, if sustained by evidence, to constitute a crime under the laws of Ohio.

—The *New York Times* says that Jay Gould is about to retire to private life, having made a fortune estimated at one hundred million dollars, and that his place in Wall Street is to be taken by his son, George J. Gould, a young man of twenty-three years.

—A tornado struck White Oaks Station, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, ten miles west of Ozark, Arkansas, on the 14th inst., making great havoc there and in the surrounding country. Oak trees on the mountain sides were snapped like pipe stems; three churches, a planing mill, and about twenty dwellings, were demolished, and a number of persons were injured, three fatally.

—The committees of the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association, appointed to arrange a scale of wages for the year beginning June 1st, met in Pittsburgh, on the 14th inst., but after a four hours' conference adjourned without having agreed upon anything. The manufacturers insist upon a reduction, and the workmen demand last year's prices.

—The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Jesuit Fathers in Maryland, and the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the province of Maryland by the Society of Jesus, were celebrated on the 15th inst., in the Jesuit churches throughout the province, which includes Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

—The Secretary of the State Board of Health of Indiana has announced that small-pox has assumed "alarming proportions" in that State. It is epidemic in many towns in the eastern and southern portions of the State, while scattered cases are reported in the other sections.

—The city council of Minneapolis has passed an ordinance raising saloon licenses from one hundred to fifteen hundred dollars.

—The Lisbon papers state that the French have occupied Porto Negro, in Congo, after some resistance on the part of the natives.

—The trial of the bar-keeper, Scheller, on the charge of having set fire to the New-hall House, in Milwaukee, resulted, on the 17th inst., in his acquittal. Five ballots were taken, in all of which only one juror voted for conviction, and he finally yielded to the majority.

—The Sultan of Turkey has invited Baron Von Galtz, colonel on the general staff of the German army, to enter the Turkish service and undertake the reorganization of the military education of the troops. It is stated that the Emperor will permit Baron Von Galtz to accept the invitation.

—Work in the pineries of Minnesota is practically suspended. The total cut of logs on the stream above St. Paul is four hundred and thirty-five million feet, which is fifty million feet in excess of that of any previous year.

—Mr. Parnell announces, that, if the projectors of the Irish convention to be held at Philadelphia would postpone the meeting until autumn, he might then be able to attend it. He therefore advises that step.

—Daniel Curley, another of the men indicted for participation in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, in Phoenix Park, on the 6th of last May, was placed on trial on the 16th inst.

DRIFT.

—The report for the past year of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, states that at the commencement of the present century probably not more than four hundred persons could read and write Irish, whereas this society alone had disposed of over sixty-two thousand elementary Irish books. Their publications continue to be in great demand. The number of persons in Ireland who speak the old language is nearly 950,000, as against nearly 818,000 in 1871, although the population has during that period diminished, in round numbers, by 252,000 persons. This, as pointed out, is nearly equal to the number of Welsh people speaking Welsh. "Not only," it is observed, "has Leinster increased its number of Irish-speaking inhabitants, but Dublin has made a considerable advance in this respect, partly fulfilling the old Irish prophecy."

—A bridge across the Firth of Forth is projected, and, indeed, is already under way, which, if finished, will be one of the most remarkable bridges in the world. The main girder will be within a few feet of a mile in length, and will rest upon cylindrical piers, each of which will weigh sixteen thousand tons. It will, of course, be high enough for all vessels to pass underneath, and about forty-two thousand tons of steel will be required in its construction. The estimated cost will be \$7,500,000.

—At the Methodist conference in New York recently, a city clergyman took occasion to warn his rural brethren against confidence men, who were lying in wait for the unsuspecting in the Book Concern building and at the doors of the church. The speaker said he had happened along just in time to prevent a country clergyman from signing a bogus check for a sharper.

—Acting on a report presented by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the French Academy of Sciences has published the declaration that the town of Baume possessed the first steamboat, which was navigated on the Doubs a quarter of a century before Fulton tried his boat, and that the important discovery of applying steam power to the propulsion of vessels is due to a French savant, Claude de Jouffroy. A committee has been formed for the purpose of promoting the erection of a monument to the latter in his native town of Besançon. M. de Lesseps appeals to all French sea-port towns, ship-builders, ship-owners, steam navigation companies, and others, to participate in this act of rehabilitation, of justice, and of patriotism. It is a question, it is asserted, of glorifying in Claude de Jouffroy the memory of a misrepresented Frenchman, a martyr of science, and a benefactor of mankind.

—The Chinese ideas of bankruptcy differ from those of Western nations. The recent periodical settlement brought to light an exceptional number of failures, but in the majority of cases seventy to eighty per cent. were recovered. In only one instance was fifty per cent. offered as a compromise, and the proposition appearing to the Oriental mind a clear case of attempted swindling, it was promptly rejected.

—The following are given as the official statistics of the Russian armies at the present time. At the beginning of 1881, the number of officers was 33,782, and of the rank and file 858,275; at the close of the year, the numbers were 33,050 and 812,484. In the course of the year, 2,650 officers and 270,161 rank and file left the service; while 1,918 officers and 224,370 men entered. The diminution in the number of officers is due chiefly to retirements. Of the rank and file, 210,126 were placed in the reserves, 20,588 were granted leave of absence on account of their health, and 9,687 were struck off the list as utterly unfit for service. The number of recruits was lessened on account of the extension of the period of service to five years for the fleet, the line, and field artillery, and six years for the other branches. As to education, 160,896 could neither read nor write; while those whose learning entitled them to shorter service amounted only to 4,455. In respect to religion, 160,561 were of the Orthodox Church, 22,739 Roman Catholics, 7,245 Lutherans, 8,778 Jews, 7,296 Mahometans, and 365 heathens, besides others in small number. The Dissenters are put down at 1,980; but this must be multiplied by fifteen to obtain anything like the true figure. 177,323 men were between five feet and five feet ten inches in height, and 25,194 above this height.

—The *Public* has an interesting article on the population of the United States, in which it is maintained that the country has now 54,800,000 inhabitants. This number is about 4,700,000 greater than was reported by the census for June 30th, 1880, and warrants the prediction of a population of 55,000,000 by July 1st, next. Of course, immigration is the uncertain quantity in the formulation of these estimates. It seems, however, that since 1870 the rate of gain by excess of births over deaths has been, as nearly as may be, two per cent. per annum. The number of immigrants each year being known, the population at any time may be stated, therefore, with considerable confidence. An annual gain of two per cent. through excess of births seems to be established for the time being, inasmuch as the decade 1870-80 included five years of general prosperity and as many of unusual depression. But, of course, war or pestilence would vitiate the calculation.

—"The Week-Day Evening Services in Our Churches, and How to Conduct Them," was the subject handled by the Presbyterian ministers of Philadelphia, at a recent Monday meeting. It is not only in this city, but almost everywhere, that the week day evening services are so dull and scanty that the question of whether or not they are worth keeping up is a serious one. They are generally nominally for the purpose of prayer, but they are allowed in many of the churches to run largely into exhortation. The exhortations would be more attractive than they are, if the people who make them were good speakers, with a gift of saying something fresh and interesting. Instead of this, the business of prayer-meeting speech-making falls into the hands principally of the oldest and driest members of the church. The juiceless remarks of these good men are pervaded with the solemnity of monotony, and have the effect of repelling, rather than of attracting, an audience. There are a few ministers who have made their evening meetings conspicuously successful by the judicious use of music and by carefully prepared lectures; but these are few. The fact that there are many pious old people who think they have a right to inflict their unconsidered harangues on their brethren and sisters who sit in prayer-meeting, is in many of the churches greatly in the way of the ministers, who would be glad to introduce something better.

—The distinguishing feature in the approaching Amsterdam exhibition will be the colonial section. For the first time in the history of these exhibitions, will be seen classed in scientific order, group by group, specimens of the productions and resources of the entire colonial world. It will comprise examples of everything interesting in the natural history of the different colonies,—their geology, mineralogy, fauna, flora, anthropology, etc. A second category will comprehend a complete collection of objects illustrative of the civilization of the tribes and peoples indigenous to the several colonies,—their manners, customs, domestic economy, arms, dress, etc. A third group will consist of everything of use or interest in colonial enterprise,—the appliances of travel or exploration, the military equipments, manufactures, coinage, etc., of the European settlers. Holland is, next to England, the greatest colonial power in the world, ruling, as she does, over thirty-seven millions of aborigines. Her finest colonies are, of course, Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

—The multitude of invalids who go to Florida have an eye to business as well as to health, and it is their investment of capital, principally, that is developing the resources of the State. Railroads are extending in all directions. A new line to New Orleans, following the coast, has just been completed. Another from Jacksonville to St. Augustine is in process of construction. Two lines are pushing south toward Tampa Bay. Two more are looking toward the Indian River. Still another scheme, controlled by General Gordon, of Georgia, is for a railroad from Jacksonville to the extreme southern end of the peninsula. The Okeechobee Drainage Company is making progress with its undertaking, and is perfectly confident of reclaiming hundreds of thousands of acres adapted to sugar culture. The orange interest is also rapidly increasing. In Orange County are thousands of young groves, from five to one hundred and twenty-five acres in extent, just beginning to bear.

—Someone in France has made an estimate of the average cost of living among the working classes in that country, and he finds that the expenditures of sixteen families, fairly representative of different orders of laboring people, varied from two hundred and twenty-two dollars to six hundred dollars per annum. House accommodation, as a rule, claimed fifteen per cent. of the total expenditure, clothing sixteen per cent., and food sixty-one per cent., eight per cent. being reserved for miscellaneous purposes.

—So rapid has been the growth of the American cattle trade, that the cattle of Colorado are now estimated to number one million head, with a value of twenty million dollars. The largest owners are the Prairie Cattle Company, in the southern part of the State, who possess sixty thousand head, one-half of which are American and fine-bred animals, which have cost not less than thirty dollars per head. But three-quarters of a million of the cattle of Colorado are the property of men styled "cattle kings," whose ownership ranges respectively from fifteen to forty thousand head. A Denver journal states that many of the animals owned by the farmers are worth from one to five hundred dollars each; there are the Jerseys, the Devons, the short-horns, the Holsteins, and the white-faced Herefords. Upwards of two millions of money are invested in Colorado in these animals of superior blood. A quarter of a million cattle are grazed in Pueblo, Bent, Huerfano and Las Animas counties, in the South, while another half million are east of Denver, and between Kit Carson and the borders of Kansas and the Platte River at the north, the remaining quarter of a million being found in the great parks in San Luis Valley, on the Dolores, over beyond the continental divide on the Gunnison, the Grand and the Blue, and with the farmers scattered over the entire State. During the year 1882, the increase in the cattle through the whole State has been twenty-five per cent. greater than in any previous year, and the valuation has almost doubled. This was owing to the mild winter in 1881 and the abundant grass of last summer. The great rise in the valuation was due to the scarcity of beef in the East and in Europe, and the growing interest of English and Scotch capital in the great grazing business in the interior of America. No less than three million pounds sterling of English and Scotch capital have been paid for beef in Colorado since the year 1872, and another million has been paid for water privileges, grazing lands, etc. In 1882, there were shipped abroad from Colorado sixty thousand head of cattle, which netted two million dollars. The trade has nearly all sprung up since the year 1864, and in six years from that date the number of cattle in the State rose to seven hundred and fifty thousand head. But many of these were young buffaloes. Since the introduction of railways, they have been supplanted by beautiful Texas, Durham and Hereford animals, and the animal that was worth twenty dollars in 1870 is now worth forty or fifty dollars.

—Dr. Robert Koch, the present head of the Imperial German Health Bureau at Berlin, was, a few years ago, an obscure physician in a Prussian country town. Within the past year, owing to his discovery of the now generally accepted *bacillus tuberculosis*, his name has undoubtedly been spoken and written more often by his professional brethren in civilized countries than that of any other member of the medical profession; and justly so, for Koch's discovery of a *bacillus* of tubercle, whether leading to fruitful or barren conclusions, was but the legitimate offspring of much previous admirable and faithful work, in the course of which he developed the best method of cultivating micro-organisms so as to be able to attain unmixed cultures of the different varieties,—the method of imbedding them in gelatine. Pasteur's method—that of cultivating these organisms in sterilized liquids,—is by no means so reliable. The superior accuracy of Koch's methods has led to a perhaps inevitable controversy in point between these two men, who may fairly be regarded as the two most distinguished mycologists of the day, the one representing a German, the other a French, school of experiment.

—During the short period of time that has elapsed since the opening of the Suez Canal, several species of animals have passed from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, and vice versa; and this notwithstanding the lakes, the sandy nature of the ground, the disturbance of the *ova* and *larvæ* by the passage of ships, and the too great saltiness of the canal water. Two species of fishes, at least, have passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and with them have gone a razor-shell, a barnacle and an ascidian. Another species of razor-shell, the common cockle, and a crustacean (*Spharoma*), are on their way through. Several fishes have penetrated northward to the Mediterranean, accompanied by at least three species of mollusks, and a whole caravan of forms is resting in the basin of the great Bitter Lakes. As yet, no rays, cuttlefish, or other carnivorous animals, have been tempted into the comparatively unpopulated waters of the canal.

—Statistics of the United States prove that hay is among the foremost crops raised in this country, if not the very first. At the present time, there are estimated to be in the United States forty million sheep, forty million cattle, and twenty million horses. In two-thirds of the country, these animals require to be fed from three to five months, and they will consume an aggregate of ninety million tons, which, at five dollars per ton, represents the enormous sum of four hundred and fifty million dollars. Is not hay, therefore, king?

—The former limits of the ice sheet of the glacial period appear to be still more and more extended by Russian geologists, in proportion as the post-Pliocene formations of Russia are better explored. In a recent monograph on the geology of the Volga, by M. Krotoff, the author considers the glacial formations described by Professor Miller in the southern parts of the province of Nijni-Novgorod, as due to the action of glaciers, and not of floating ice.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, April 19.

THE railroads are reported to have done a very large business during March, and to have a better showing of profits than for the corresponding month of last year. At the same time, there is some depression over the prospect of a reduced wheat crop, and rumors have been circulated of a cutting of rates. None of these, however, are matters of high importance. The crop of wheat will probably be large, unless damage now unforeseen should occur, though it will be less, no doubt, than that of last year. If the European demand should be good, we shall be able and ready to sell a large surplus. The iron trade is inclined to complain, and there has been another bad failure or two, though one of the most notable of these has been due entirely to speculative losses, and not to the depression of manufacturing industry or other unavoidable cause. Money is again plenty, and rates for its use are lower. Banks out of town are again ready to loan their excess in the cities.

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market, yesterday, compared with those of a week ago:

	April 18.	April 11.
Central Pacific,	76 3/4	79
Canada Southern,	68	69 3/4
Denver and Rio Grande,	48 3/4	48 3/4
Delaware and Hudson,	110 1/2	111
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,	129 1/4	129 1/4
Erie,	37 3/4	38 3/4
Lake Shore,	112 1/2	112 3/4
Louisville and Nashville,	50 3/4	57 3/4
Michigan Central,	94 1/2	95 3/4
Missouri Pacific,	105 1/4	106 1/4
Northwestern, common,	134 3/4	138 3/4
New York Central,	126 3/4	127 3/4
New Jersey Central,	78 1/4	75 3/4
Ontario and Western,	28 1/4	26 3/4
Omaha,	50	
Omaha, preferred,	107 1/2	
Pacific Mail,	41 3/4	43 1/2
St. Paul,	103 3/4	104 3/4
Texas Pacific,	41 1/4	42 1/2
Union Pacific,	97 1/4	101
Wabash,	31 3/4	32 3/4
Wabash, preferred,	51 1/4	53 3/4
Western Union,	83 1/4	83 3/4

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market, yesterday, compared with those of a week ago:

	April 18.	April 11.
Pennsylvania Railroad,	64	64 1/2
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,	28 1/4	28
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.,	43 3/4	43 3/4
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	66 3/4	66 3/4
Northern Pacific, common,	51 1/4	51 3/4
Northern Pacific, preferred,	88 1/4	88 3/4
Northern Central Railroad,	56 3/4	57
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad,	16 1/4	16 1/2
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad, preferred,		30 1/2
North Pennsylvania Railroad,		68 3/4
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad,	189	189
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,		

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3 1/2,	103	
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, registered,	113 1/4	113 1/2
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, coupon,	113 1/4	113 1/2
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	119 1/2	119 3/4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	119 1/2	119 3/4
United States 3s, registered,	103 3/4	103 3/4
United States currency 6s, 1895,	127	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	128	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	129	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	131	

WHY RUN ANY RISK WITH YOUR COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, OR, INDEED, ANY pulmonary or bronchial complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, can be had? If you have contracted a severe cold, save your lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation which frequently bring about consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant, and, if troubled with any affection of the throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm and in healing the inflamed parts.

By their statement on Saturday last of the averages for the week, the New York banks showed a very large gain in reserve, the deficit of \$3,411,650 being reduced to \$289,350. The statement showed the following other changes: Loans, decrease, \$816,000; specie, increase, \$2,442,400; legal tenders, increase, \$1,761,400; deposits, increase, \$3,168,600; circulation, decrease, \$35,200.

The statement of the Philadelphia banks, made at the same time, showed an increase in all the items,—\$484,869 in loans, \$1,181,005 in reserve, \$200,091 in national bank notes, \$242,896 in due from banks, \$406,384 in due to banks, \$1,607,444 in deposits, and \$12,615 in circulation.

The export of specie from New York, last week, was \$269,283, the whole of it being silver and nearly all in American bars. The receipts of specie at the same port were \$611,430.

The Philadelphia Ledger of this date says: "The money market continues in an easy condition, with a plentiful supply of capital, and rates are without change. In this city, call loans are quoted at four and a half and five and a half per cent., and commercial paper at five and five and a half per cent. In New York, commercial paper is in good supply, and the rates quoted are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, five and a half and six per cent.; four months' acceptances, six and six and a half per cent., and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and a half and seven per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money opened at six per cent., loaned as high as six per cent. and as low as three per cent., and closed at three per cent."

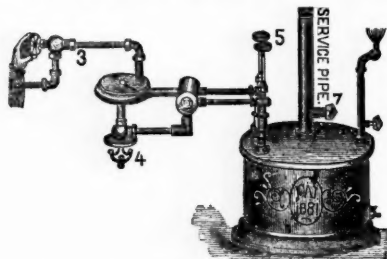
SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.—Statistics are ordinarily dull reading; but business men generally will find in the *résumé* of the achievements of the New York Life Insurance Company, presented below, that which will prove both interesting and profitable. The Company was organized in 1845, and by January 1st, 1873, had accumulated \$21,533,062 of assets and a surplus of \$2,838,052. Then came those years that tried the strength of all financial institutions, and of life insurance companies perhaps more than any others. Many were forced to retire from business, and between 1873 and 1879 the aggregate premium receipts of all the companies doing business in New York fell off over thirty per cent., and the insurance in force over forty-five per cent. But during this disastrous period the premium income of the New York Life only decreased two per cent., and it actually increased the amount of its insurance in force by nearly four millions of dollars, furnishing testimony, not only of the prudence and ability of the management, but also of the implicit confidence of the public in the integrity and stability of the Company.

When the season of business depression passed away with the year 1879, the affairs of the New York Life at once showed the influence of the returning current of business vitality; and the record for the past three years is not only a source of justifiable pride, but is also the best guarantee for an almost unlimited degree of future prosperity. During 1880, 1881 and 1882, its premium receipts increased \$3,149,591, its interest receipts \$764,368, its assets \$11,803,444, its surplus \$2,385,345, and its Tontine surplus \$719,890; and during the same period there was an increase in policies written of 6,554, and of insurance written of \$24,227,387, while the number of policies in force increased 14,445 and the amount at risk \$43,997,335. In these three years, the income of the Company exceeded its expenditures by \$10,733,083, and its interest receipts were \$1,848,345 in excess of its death losses.

To sum up the condition of the Company at the beginning of the year, it may be noted that it had assets amounting to \$50,800,396, and a surplus, by the New York standard, of \$10,073,892. It had 60,150 policies in force, insuring \$171,415,097; and the market value of its securities exceeded their cost by \$1,881,881.19. During the thirty-eight years of its history, it had issued 171,303 policies, insuring \$516,790,520, and had paid to policy-holders \$67,678,883. Since the New York Life is a purely mutual company, all its assets being held in trust for, and eventually divided among, its policy-holders, it will be seen that the amount already paid to and still held for its policy-holders exceeds the amount it has received from them by \$9,394,586.

Such a record as this commands attention. It places the New York Life in the foremost rank of leading organizations of its class, and it must do much to increase that public confidence which has been both the result and the cause of the Company's wonderful prosperity.

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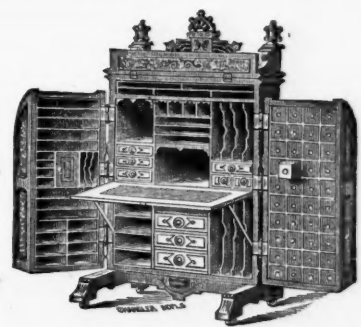
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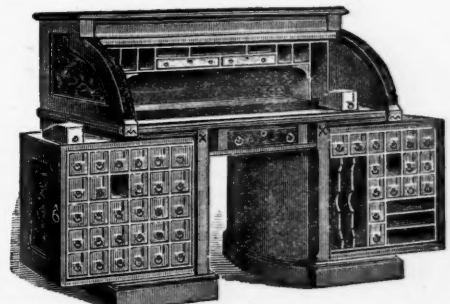


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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE.
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	19
EDITORIALS:	
The Parting of the Ways,	21
The Persistency of Hubbellism,	22
WEEKLY NOTES,	23
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
The Sanitation of New Orleans,	23
A Concise View of Germany,	24
LITERATURE:	
Commentaries on the New Testament,	25
Dr. Field's "On the Desert,"	25
The Blood Royal in American Veins,	25
Agnostic Methods in Proof of Christianity,	25
The "Round Robin" Series: "Fanchette,"	26
Briefer Notices,	26
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	26
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	26
ART NOTES,	27
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
Art and Literature in Paris,	27
NEWS SUMMARY,	28
DRIFT,	28
FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW,	29

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